MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

13 MARCH 1987

Israel

The inquiry committee on the Pollard affair will be headed by attorney Yehoshu'a Rottenstreich, the current president of the Press Council, IDF radio reported. In an interview with Jerusalem television, Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir disclosed that the Inner Cabinet's decision to establish the committee was unanimous, adding that none of its members proposed setting up a judicial commission of inquiry. Shamir said he does not think that any witnesses will refuse to appear before the committee, which will have "very significant moral impact," and he added that the government may accept all the committee's recommendations. Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres likewise told Jerusalem radio that an inquiry committee has the same moral authority as an inquiry commission, and he said its conclusions will be "honored in every sense of the word." The radio also broadcast Shamir's remark that "voices" from the United States indicate "satisfaction" with the establishment of the inquiry. Meanwhile, the Knesset subcommittee on the Pollard affair began its hearings with a briefing from Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin, Jerusalem television noted.

Lebanon

A 13 March Beirut radio report noted the arrival of IDF tanks and vehicles in southern Lebanon, adding that the Israeli reinforcements are part of a new plan to strengthen IDF forward positions.

In the wake of recent internal divisions in the Amal Movement, the radio disclosed that Amal has decided to form a new provisional command for the south. Al-Hajj 'Atif 'Awn will be responsible for the command's organizational affairs, while 'Abd al-Majid Salih will be in charge of political and information matters.

Iran

Speaking at a Political Council session, Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi rebutted a U.S. television network's allegation that Iran captured T-72 tanks from Iraq and sold them to the United States, IRNA disclosed.

Syria

Golan Heights Issue — Damascus radio broadcast a People's Assembly note that urged world parliaments to condemn Israel's occupation and annexation of the Golan Heights and the "savage Israeli repression" in the area. The Assembly cited the recent killing of a Syrian woman by Israeli security forces as an example of increasingly harsh Israeli measures in the Golan.

Northern Border — The Syrian ambassador in Ankara told the Turkish Foreign Ministry 11 March that Syria is always ready to cooperate with Turkey on border security, Ankara radio reported. The ambassador acknowledged that "certain vacuums" can be created because Syria does not maintain large forces in the north.

Saudi King in Algeria, Morocco

Talks between Saudi Arabia's King Fahd and Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid were marked by "mutual trust and total understanding" and yielded "fruitful results," the two sides affirmed in a 12 March statement carried by Riyadh radio. Both leaders stressed the need to create the right atmosphere for convening an Arab summit in order to establish a new Arab solidarity strategy based on eliminating disagreements, the statement reported.

After concluding his Algiers visit 12 March, King Fahd arrived in Morocco, where he was greeted by King Hassan II, Rabat radio announced.

Libyan-Tunisian Talks

Libya's Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi held talks on promoting "brotherly cooperation" with President Habib Bourguiba and other Tunisian officials 12 March, JANA reported. In a statement carried by Tunis radio, Al-Humaydi said Bourguiba showed great interest in developing ties and issued "directives" in this regard. Al-Humaydi noted the visit will have "positive effects in the near future" on bilateral relations, JANA added.

Egypt

An Interior Ministry source cited by the London paper *Al-Sharq Al-Awsat* revealed that recent student unrest in Al-Fayyum is now under control. Authorities arrested 100 students after demonstrations and attacks on Christian-owned shops

Sudan

Southern Conflict — A government source told the Khartoum paper *Al-Siyasah* that unofficial contacts are being held with the SPLA in an attempt to bring viewpoints closer, SUNA reported. In Addis Ababa, SPLA leader Colonel John Garang held a press conference in which he announced that his forces captured the northern Upper Nile town of Paryang 10 March, according to the SPLA's clandestine radio. Garang also showed a video film of the SPLA's capture of Pibor and invited journalists to visit Pibor to confirm its capture.

Chad Mediation — Ndjamena radio confirmed that Libyan and Chadian representatives held talks under Sudanese auspices in Khartoum 7 March, but noted Chad's view that the meeting failed because of Libyan intransigence.

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 049

13 March 1987

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

PLO's Qaddumi Cited on International Conference *[London AL-MAJALLAH 11 Mar]* ..... A 1
Algeria's Bendjedid Receives PFLP's Habash *[Algiers]* ..... A 1
Algieria's Messaadia Meets Palestinian Leaders *[Algiers]* ..... A 2
'Arafat Sends Letters to Socialist Leaders *[Sanaa VOP]* ..... A 2

ARABIAN PENINSULA

OMAN

Foreign Minister Makes Statement on Turkey Visit *[WAKH]* ..... C 1

UAE

President Receives Messages From Foreign Leaders *[WAM]* ..... C 1

YAR

Press Attache Denies Sudan Mediation in Yemen *[KUNA]* ..... C 1

EGYPT

Libyan Aircraft, Three Libyans To Return Home *[RFL]* ..... D 1
Ugandan President, Delegation Continue Visit ..... D 1
Mubarak Hosts Banquet ..... D 1
Joint Communique Signed ..... D 2
'Responsible Source' Details Al-Fayyum Protests *[London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 12 Mar]* ..... D 2
AL-SH'AB Urges Copts To Get Involved in Politics *[3 Mar]* ..... D 3
Al-AKHBAR Derides Suspension of Publications *[10 Mar]* ..... D 4

IRAQ

Communique Summarizes Fighting of 11-12 Mar ..... E 1
President Receives Message From King Fahd ..... E 1
'Aziz: Relations With U.S. 'Marked by Caution' *[London AL-SAYYAD 12 Mar]* ..... E 1
Oil Minister Meets Jordanian Energy Delegation ..... E 1
Minister of State Returns From Ghana Visit ..... E 1
Official Claims Kurdish Brigades Fighting Iran *[London AL-MAJALLAH 11-17 Mar]* ..... E 1

JORDAN

AL-DUSTUR: Israel Bows to 'Storm' over Pollard *[12 Mar]* ..... F 1
Dudin, Nabulus Mayor Discuss Projects ..... F 1
Official Voices Support for West Bank Societies ..... F 1
French Foreign Minister To Visit 19-21 March ..... F 1

LEBANON

Group Threatens To 'Execute' French Hostage *[AFP]* ..... G 1
Syrian Efforts Rejected *[VOL]* ..... G 1
UK Ambassador Links Hostages, Security Plan *[VOL]* ..... G 1

Fadlallah Denies Hizballah Holding Waite *[Paris LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS 9 Mar]* ..... G 1
Ja'ja' Calls for 'Immediate' Syrian Withdrawal *[VOL]* ..... G 2
Amnesty International Alleges Syrian 'Massacres' *[RFL]* ..... G 2
Sporadic Fighting, Siege of Camps Continue *[VOL]* ..... G 2
Amal Forms New Provisional Command for South ..... G 3
Israeli Paratroopers Land in South, Withdraw ..... G 3
Israelis Send Reinforcements into South, Al-Biqa' ..... G 3

SYRIA

People's Assembly Issues Memo on Golan Measures ..... H 1
Al-Shar', Al-Fahum Discuss Palestinian Situation ..... H 1
SDAR Information Minister Continues Visit ..... H 1
Confers With Counterpart ..... H 1
Meets With Mashariqah ..... H 1

ISRAEL

Reaction to Pollard Inquiry Committee Continues ..... I 1
Shamir on U.S. 'Satisfaction' ..... I 1
Details Committee Authority ..... I 1
Shamir News Conference ..... I 1
Peres on Reasons for Committee ..... I 2
U.S. Envoy: No Comment ..... I 2
Rabin: 'Nothing To Hide' ..... I 2
Member Views Committee's Role ..... I 2
Rubinstein on Shamir Remarks ..... I 3
Subcommittee Sets Further Sessions on Pollard ..... I 3
Government Transmitted Pollard Aid During Trial *[HADASHOT 13 Mar]* ..... I 3
Sharon on Methods ..... I 3
Chief of Staff Comments on Sela' Appointment *[BAHAMANE 11 Mar]* ..... I 4
Shamir Urges Shultz To Drop Conference Idea *[DAVAR 6 Mar]* ..... I 4
Government Not To Appoint Attache to Canada *[THE JERUSALEM POST 12 Mar]* ..... I 4
Bulgaria Reportedly Offers Renewed Consular Ties ..... I 4
Polish Official Says Diplomatic Ties 'Improving' *[HA'ARETZ 12 Mar]* ..... I 5
Egypt To Allow Visits by West Bank Residents *[AL-SHA'B 12 Mar]* ..... I 5
Embassy in Cairo Denies Reported Threats ..... I 5

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Saudi King Fahd Arrives; Met By King Hassan II *[Rabat]* ..... Q 1
Fahd-Bendjedid Talks Begin *[Riyadh SPA]* ..... Q 1
Bendjedid Hosts Dinner ..... Q 1
Talks Continue; Fahd Departs ..... Q 1
Saudi Statement on Visit *[Riyadh]* ..... Q 1

LIBYA

Al-Humaydi Welcomes Sudanese State Minister ..... Q 2
'Zionist' Radio Disinformation Alleged ..... Q 3

MOROCCO

Laraki Receives Jordanian Deputy Premier ..... Q 3

SUDAN

Foreign Minister Says Ethiopian Talks 'Positive' ..... Q 3
Al-Mahdi Receives SDAR President's Message ..... Q 3

Al-Hindi Invited To Attend Conference on Chad ..... Q 3
Al-Mahdi Accepts Labor Minister's Resignation ..... Q 3
'Unofficial' Contacts With Garang Disclosed ..... Q 4
SPLM-SPLA's Garang Discusses Capture of Pibor *[Radio SPLA]* ..... Q 4
Radio SPLA Claims Military Successes in Juba ..... Q 5
Work Reportedly Resumes on Jonglei Canal Project ..... Q 5

TUNISIA

Bourguiba Holds Talks With Libya's Al-Humaydi ..... Q 5
Sfar, Al-Humaydi Hold Talks *[JANA]* ..... Q 5
Al-Humaydi Ends Visit *[JANA]* ..... Q 5

WESTERN SAHARA

Polisario Threatens To Attack EEC Fishing Vessels *[AFP]* ..... Q 6

CENTRAL AFRICA

CHAD

Fighting Continues North of 16th Parallel ..... S 1
GUNT: French Vehicle Destroyed *[Tripoli]* ..... S 1
France Denies Report *[Paris]* ..... S 1
Libya Bombs Near Faya-Largeau ..... S 1
FANT Reports Continued Success ..... S 1
Ndjamena Reports Failure of Khartoum Meeting ..... S 1
Chadian Embassy Welcomes OAU Bureau's Statement *[MENA]* ..... S 1
French Cooperation Minister Arrives for Visit ..... S 2

WEST AFRICA

GAMBIA

Final Results of Election Give PPP 31 Seats *[AFP]* ..... T 1
Opposition Leader Hints at Possible Fraud *[BBC]* ..... T 1

GHANA

Zambian President Arrives for 24-Hour Visit ..... T 1
GHANAIAN TIMES Questions U.S. Denial on Chad ..... T 1

LIBERIA

Students Threaten Nationwide Demonstration *[AFP]* ..... T 2

NIGER

France's Aurillac Comments on Economic Relations ..... T 2
Visits Zinder, Leaves for Chad ..... T 2

NIGERIA

2 More Dead in Religious Clashes, 489 Arrested ..... T 2
Army To Shoot Arsonists ..... T 3
Papers Urge Action in Wake of Religious Clashes ..... T 3
Tolerance, Inquiry Called For ..... T 3
Punishment Demanded ..... T 3

TOGO

Eyadema Announces Cabinet Reshuffle, 12 March ..... T 3
Foreign Affairs Minister: Ghana Ready for Talks *[AFP]* ..... T 4
Officals Urge Cooperation Along Beninese Border ..... T 4
British Coastal Survey Ship Makes Port Call ..... T 4

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

UNITA Details Attacks on Government Forces *[Voice of the Black Cockerel]* ..... U 1
Marks 21st Anniversary *[KUP]* ..... U 1
British Security Firm Reportedly Aids UNITA ..... U 1
ANGOP Cited on New Namibian 'Puppet' Group ..... U 2

LESOTHO

King Moshoeshoe II Calls for Exiles To Return ..... U 2

MOZAMBIQUE

Chissano Dismisses Housing Minister, Governor ..... U 2
GDR Politburo Member Kleiber Meets With Chissano *[ADN]* ..... U 2
EEC's Natali Discusses Promised Aid, Departs ..... U 3
Chissano Will Attend Kim Il-song's Birthday ..... U 3
AIM Speculates on Malawi's Observance of Accord ..... U 3
Renamo Kills Civilian Electricity Workers ..... U 3
Telecommunications Minister Guebuza Visits PRC *[cross-reference]* ..... U 3
Correction to Interview With Minister Veloso ..... U 3

SOUTH AFRICA

Police To Oppose Court Order on STAR Ad ..... U 4
Marais, Treurnicht Discuss Failure of Unity ..... U 4
Buthelezi Condemns Actions Against Inkatha Members ..... U 5
Worrall Offers Reasoning For Leaving NP ..... U 6
Heunis Rejects Divisiveness of Independents ..... U 6
Discusses Municipal Expansion ..... U 7
Police Detain Transvaal Regional AZAPO Leader *[SOWETAN 12 Mar]* ..... U 7
ANC Official Cited on Liberation Struggle *[Accra]* ..... U 8
Information Bureau Issues 12 March Unrest Report ..... U 8
Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems ..... U 8

ZIMBABWE

'High-powered' Group Seeks USSR Defense Equipment *[Johannesburg THE STAR 12 Mar]* ..... U 9
Speaker Lauds Polish Support Against Apartheid ..... U 10

PLO's Qaddumi Cited on International Conference

PM121455 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 11 Mar 87 p 19

["Text" of telephone interview from London with Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, in Tunis by an unidentified correspondent; date not given]

[Text] [Correspondent] You have welcomed the recent European statement on the question of an international conference although the statement made no mention of the PLO. On what was this welcome based?

[Qaddumi] The EC statement has put the PLO on an equal footing with the rest of the parties concerned with the Middle East. This is seen as a positive development in respect of the Palestinian problem.

[Correspondent] But the statement does not mention the PLO by name.

[Qaddumi] The statement did not mention anybody, which means that it has put all the parties on an equal footing.

[Correspondent] Did you ask for a clarification from the EC in this regard?

[Qaddumi] Yes, we did hold contacts. They assured us that their statement is based on two principles: The first is the 1980 Venice Declaration, and the second is Security Council Resolution 242.

[Correspondent] Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] announced that the PLO is prepared to attend an international conference within a joint Arab delegation. Is this a new stand?

[Qaddumi] No, this is not a new stand. Several years ago we had agreed on this matter with several Arab parties, including Syria.

[Correspondent] Why has the question of an international conference been raised at this time in particular.

[Qaddumi] Following the Iran arms deal the United States wants to improve its image in the Arab region. In my view Washington's proposals in this regard are not serious. Its envoy, Richard Murphy, recently visited the area like a tourist; he was carrying nothing in his bag.

[Correspondent] Why do you say that Washington is not serious? What are the reasons for its lack of seriousness?

[Qaddumi] The U.S. attitude toward the Middle East problem and the PLO is still the same. Moreover, the fact that the U.S. move comes as the presidential election is approaching renders it ineffective. Therefore we say that there is nothing new on the horizon.

[Correspondent] What about Shim'on Peres' recent visit to Cairo? Did it result in anything definite, and did you have contacts with the Egyptians in this connection?

[Qaddumi] The visit brought nothing new. With his statements Peres rendered the international conference devoid of any content. Therefore I say once again that there is nothing new.

[Correspondent] But have there been any contacts between you and the Egyptians, given that they talk about the need for the resumption of coordination between you and Jordan?

[Qaddumi] Contacts are continuing. Regarding coordination with Jordan, we consider this to be an experiment that has come to an end. That coordination has exhausted its purpose. We are now proceeding toward a unified Arab action on the basis of the peace plan the Arab countries endorsed at the second Fes summit.

[Correspondent] But the Egyptians say that the international conference will be held in the coming spring.

[Qaddumi] There is nothing to confirm such expectations. In our view this conference will not be held this spring or next spring.

[Correspondent] You said that that the European statment is based on the Venice Declaration and Security Council Resolution 242. Are you prepared to deal with this resolution within the framework of the international conference being talked about?

[Qaddumi] Our attitude toward Resolution 242 is still the same, and as far as we are concerned the international conference should be attended by the superpowers or by the permanent members of the Security Council, in addition to the parties concerned, including the PLO, whose presence should be on equal footing with the others, it attends as an independent delegation or incorporated within a joint Arab delegation. This should be within the UN framework and on the basis of its resolutions on Palestine.

[Correspondent] Would you accept the nomination of representatives from outside the PLO?

[Qaddumi] The PLO is the sole party with the right to nominate its representatives as the official delegation to the talks.

[Correspondent] There is talk about convening the PNC. Will this be with a view to abolishing the Amman accord?

[Correspondent] As I have already said, the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement has served its purpose during a particular stage. The new basis for convening the PNC will be national unity. In this respect we will be looking into new methods to secure the practical implementation of the Fes plan.

Algeria's Bendjedid Receives PFLP's Habash

LD112234 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] The head of state received Dr George Habash this morning. President Chadli Bendjedid and the PFLP secretary general reviewed the Palestinian situation.

Algieria's Messaadia Meets Palestinian Leaders
LD122139 Algiers Domestic Service in French
1830 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] The inter-Palestinian dialogue is still on the agenda. This issue — unifying ranks and holding a Palestine National Council meeting — were at the center of talks held in Algiers between Mr Messaadia, the official responsible for the FLN Central Committee Permanent Secretariat, and a Palestinian delegation including Nayif Hawatimah, George Habash, and Tal'at Ya'qub.

'Arafat Sends Letters to Socialist Leaders
JN121656 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1600 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, met today with the socialist states' ambassadors in Tunis. He handed the ambassadors letters for the leaders of these states, described as important and urgent letters concerning the latest developments in the Palestinian camps in Beirut and southern Lebanon as a result of the continuous siege, the escalation of the fierce shelling, and the war of annihilation against the inhabitants of these camps.

WAFA said today that Brother Abu 'Ammar stressed in his letters that effective efforts must be made to save the Palestinians from annihilation and expulsion, and he expressed his appreciation for the firm stands of the socialist states, led by the USSR, in supporting the just struggle of the Palestinian people.

Brother Abu 'Ammar arrived in the Tunisian capital from Algiers last night.

OMAN

Foreign Minister Makes Statement on Turkey Visit

JN130819 Manama Wakh in Arabic 2125 GMT 13 Mar 87

[Text] Muscat, 13 Mar (Wakh) — Yusuf ibn 'Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, returned to Muscat today following an official visit to Turkey of several days. In a statement upon arrival, 'Abdallah said his visit to Turkey was successful. He said he held talks with Turkish officials on bilateral relations and exchanged views on issues of mutual interest.

The minister said the Turkish side expressed its strong desire to develop relations with the Sultanate of Oman. He said some measures were taken to develop bilateral relations, particularly in transportation, and an agreement regulating air travel between the two countries will be signed soon.

'Abdallah said he and Turkish officials exchanged views on hot issues in the Middle East. He said their views on the issues discussed were identical, as the two countries are members of the ICO and work together with other Muslim countries to resolve problems among Muslim states.

UAE

President Receives Messages From Foreign Leaders

JN121410 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1310 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 12 Mar (WAM) — His Highness President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has received a written message from His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, the amir of fraternal Kuwait, on developments in the region as well as in the Arab and Islamic arenas. Muhammad Sa'ud Zabin al-Lammi', the Kuwaiti ambassador to the UAE, conveyed the message this morning during a meeting with the president in the guest palace.

The president also received a message from Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the custodian of the two holy mosques, on fraternal bilateral relations. Salih Sulayman al-Fawzan, the Saudi ambassador to the UAE, conveyed the message this morning during a meeting with the president in the guest palace.

The two meetings were attended by Ahmad Khalifah al-Suwaydi, the president's representative, and Shaykh Sultan ibn Zayid.

YAR

Press Attache Denies Sudan Mediation in Yemen

LD121458 Kuwait KUNA in English 0857 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] Kuwait, March 12 (KUNA) — The press attache at the Yemen Arab Republic's Embassy here Thursday denied that Sudanese Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister al-Sharif Zayn al-'Abidin al-Hindi was launching mediation efforts while on an official visit to Sanaa between conflicting parties in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

The Yemeni diplomat added, in a press statement, that Al-Hindi was in Sanaa to take part in the fourth session of the joint ministerial committee between Arab Yemen and Sudan.

The committee tackles relations of cooperation and coordination between the two Arab countries in various economic, developmental and commercial spheres, the attache underlined.

Libyan Aircraft, Three Libyans To Return Home

NC131102 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1048 GMT 13 Mar 87

[Text] It has been reported in Cairo that Egypt has agreed to return the Libyan aircraft that landed at Abu Sunbul Airport south of Aswan, after which landing the crew sought political asylum in Egypt. It has been decided that the three Libyan officers not requesting political asylum will return aboard the aircraft.

Ugandan President, Delegation Continue Visit

Mubarak Hosts Banquet

NC122118 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1940 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] Cairo, 12 Mar (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak hosted a dinner banquet at the Al-Qubbah Presidential Palace tonight in honor of Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni and the delegation accompanying him.

President Husni Mubarak delivered the following speech at the banquet:

Dear brother and friend, President Yoweri Museveni; dear brothers and friends:

I welcome you to the African land of Egypt as dear brothers, loyal partners, and honorable comrades sharing the path of struggle for freedom, dignity, and justice; the road of human fraternity and cultural cohesion among all nations and peoples; the road of peace, development, and progress.

I have had the opportunity to meet with you several times, dear brother, to become familiar with your praiseworthy character and qualities. I have seen in you an image of a new Africa, flowing with youth, renovating energy, strong will, bravery in upholding what is right, and ability to confront the most daunting challenges steadfastly. I have seen in you a heart that knows no fear or cowardice, and I have seen your determination to safeguard your civilization and its cultural integrity and to look to the future with confidence, determination, and hope.

Furthermore, we have watched with satisfaction and hope your efforts to establish security and stability in your fraternal country, paving the way for comprehensive economic and social development, in accordance with a plan to enable the struggling people of Uganda to realize the achievements they seek and the hopes they entertain.

It is a source of pride for us that you represent a friendly people with whom we are linked by close, unbreakable bonds. Divine providence molded these bonds when it brought us together in the basin of the immortal Nile, which represents more for us than the mere river perceived by other nations and peoples. For us the Nile is a life-giving artery, shaper of civilization, guardian of our heritage, means of communication among our peoples, and the element that bonds our interests. It is our past, present, and future, the witness of our glories, dignity, and victories.

The first civilization known to man was established on the banks of the Nile. It was an African phenomenon in location, nature, achievements, inclinations, values, principles, loftiness, pride, and realization that man is the noblest creature, for whom continuous progress is the ultimate goal.

Hence, it was natural that Egypt should look upon Uganda as a fraternal state, linked by a special, distinguished relationship based on shared cultural background, common interests, similar views, mutual security, and homogeneous evergreen soft land [al-masharib al-mutajanisah].

Therefore, we seek to promote cooperation and exchanges with your fraternal country in various fields. We also seek to consolidate maximum contact and interaction between our two peoples, particularly in the economic and cultural fields, to allow us to increase production, improve product quality, increase exchange of goods, and cooperate in raising the efficiency of services to utilize modern technology.

We are confident your visit will contribute tangibly to the realization of these goals and give great impetus to cooperation between our countries in the various fields. This is a task to which we must continuously direct our attention in coming years, until this cooperation reaches the desired level.

Dear brothers, we take pride in the meeting that the OAU Coordination Bureau held in our capital and the noble African spirit which prevailed during that meeting. This strengthens our belief that the fraternal African countries are demonstrating through their conduct and methods the correct path to true solidarity among peoples joined by a unity of goals and destiny and proving a splendid example for Third World countries struggling to consolidate their independence and bring security and stability to their peoples.

We have analyzed various political and economic issues, and there has been clear unanimity among us regarding the methods needed to handle these issues and formulate a unified stand. We note in particular the issues to confront the racist policy adopted by the hostile minority regime in South Africa, foreign intervention in Chad, the Western Saharan crisis, the situation in the Horn of Africa, African debts, and the urgent need to increase African food production and achieve self-sufficiency in that regard. In addition, we have reiterated the need to achieve self-reliance to strengthen independence and freedom of will in a world still governed by unjust systems perpetuating inequality among nations.

While looking forward to further cooperation and contacts with all our African brothers, we hope to establish in the Nile Valley, and between Egypt and Uganda in particular, an example of constructive cooperation and creative interaction worthy of being emulated.

Allow me to ask you to stand up in honor of brother and dear friend Yoweri Museveni and all the Ugandan brothers who are present here and in recognition of the eternal friendship between our countries and peoples.

Peace and the mercy of God be upon you.

President Yoweri Museveni then spoke, thanking President Husni Mubarak for the hospitality he had been accorded in Egypt.

He expressed great admiration for ancient Egyptian civilization and the scientific and technological progress this civilization attained, as exemplified by Egypt's 5000-year-old mummies.

The Ugandan president praised Egyptian development efforts and its success in manufacturing weaponry and military equipment that will guarantee international standing for the country and reduce its dependence on any foreign power.

President Museveni also referred to prospects for cooperation in various endeavors, which will serve both countries' economic interests and reduce their dependence on foreign powers outside Africa.

President Museveni asserted that potential for agricultural, technological, and industrial cooperation between the two countries exists. He expressed hope that this cooperation will be strengthened and expanded in the near future.

Attending the banquet on the Egyptian side were Dr 'Ali Lutfi, speaker of the Consultative Council; Dr 'Atif Sidqi, the prime minister; Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, deputy prime minister and minister of planning and international cooperation; Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs; Engineer Sulayman Mutawalli, minister of transport, communications, and maritime transport; Safwat al-Sharif, minister of information; Dr Ahmad Salamah, minister of local government; Dr 'Adil 'Izz, minister of state for scientific research; Dr Yusri Mustafa, minister of economy and foreign trade; Dr Fathi Surur, minister of education; 'Asim 'Abd al-Haq, minister of manpower and training and dean of the diplomatic corps in Cairo; and Ambassador Samir 'Abdallah, Egypt's ambassador to Uganda.

Also present were the members of the delegation accompanying President Museveni.

Joint Communique Signed

NC121939 Cairo Domestic Service In Arabic 1830 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] President Husni Mubarak and Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni held a round of talks at the Republican Palace in Al-Qubbah this evening. Egyptian and Ugandan delegations also held talks. The two delegations then joined the presidents, who signed a joint communique.

In their joint communique the two presidents affirmed their joint determination to work through every means to support bilateral cooperation in a manner compatible with the special political relations between the two countries. They also agreed on the need to expand areas of technical cooperation and exchange of expertise.

In reviewing the political situation in Africa, the two presidents stressed their adherence to the OAU Charter and principles. They also affirmed their desire to strengthen bilateral and regional cooperation to satisfy the demands of development and security in fields of common interest.

The two presidents expressed their support for the Namibian people's struggle for independence. They also called for the immediate and unconditional implementation of UN Security Council Resolution No 435 on the achievement of Chadian independence.

The two presidents condemned the racist policies and practices of the apartheid regime in Pretoria. They stressed the urgent need to support African solidarity to confront the debilitating economic crisis facing the continent.

Egypt and Uganda stressed their belief that a just, comprehensive, and permanent peace in the Middle East cannot be achieved without full recognition of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, especially their right to self-determination and to the establishment of their own state under the leadership of the PLO, the sole representative of the Palestinian people. A just, comprehensive, and permanent peace also requires that Israel withdraw from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, including Arab Jerusalem, the communique asserts.

The two presidents agreed on the need to continue the peace process within the framework of an international conference, under the auspices of the United Nations and with the participation of all parties concerned with the Middle East problem.

The two presidents called for the promotion of Arab-African cooperation. They also declared their adherence to the principles of the Nonaligned Movement and their full support for the United Nations and its Charter.

'Responsible Source' Details Al-Fayyum Protests

NC130908 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 12 Mar 87 P 1

["Exclusive report"]

[Text] Cairo — A responsible source at the Interior Ministry has stated that the incidents occurring in Al-Fayyum at the beginning of this week, which were initiated by groups of students and then spread throughout the city's streets, are now under control.

In an exclusive statement to *Al-Sharq Al-Awsat*, the source said that these incidents had started when preparations were under way to show a play conducted by a private theatrical group on the stage of the Commercial Secondary School for Males last Monday. Most of the students finished their morning classes and left the school at 1200. One group of students stayed behind, however, and demonstrated inside the school in protest of indecent advertisements for the play. The source added: At that time students of the Industrial Secondary School were coming back to the school to start their afternoon classes. They added their numbers to the demonstrations, took to the streets of the city while chanting slogans, and carried out acts of sabotage

against some shops owned by Christians. Muslims and Christians clashed in the streets, but the security forces managed to calm the demonstrators. One hundred students were arrested and brought to the Al-Fayyum prosecutor, where they denied any connection to the demonstrators, saying that they were merely watching the incidents when they were arrested. The prosecutor's charges made against them were public assembly and perpetrating acts of sabotage against public and private property.

It should be recalled that the governorates in Upper Egypt have been the scene of riots over the past 2 weeks. While security organs have managed to bring the situation under control in some areas, similar incidents have broken out in others. Meanwhile, Muslim and Christian men of religion have been holding a number of meetings with students to alleviate tension in the Governorates of Bani Suwayf, Al-Fayyum, Suhaj, and Asyut.

In another development, *Al-Sharq Al-Awsat* learned that a precarious calm prevails in Suhaj following the recent sectarian sedition there. Islamic and Christian leaders are conducting intensive talks with the youth in the governorate to completely pacify the situation and return the town to normal.

Major General Samir Sa'id, deputy interior minister and the security director in Suhaj, has declared that the curfew imposed on the scenes of events in Al-Qutayb and Naj' Abu Shajarah at 2300 every day is not a complete curfew. It is merely part of the security measures adopted to ensure that riotous and reckless elements who disregard national responsibility will not exploit the situation. He pointed out that security measures have been intensified and that security forces have been deployed on the streets in these two areas, which are crowded with extremist religious sects. He noted that none of the citizens can enter or leave the areas without being identified. This step is aimed at protecting the citizens and aborting any attempt by extremist elements.

Maj Gen Sa'id affirmed that an atmosphere of calm has reigned for the last 5 days, and that the security measures are purely for the protection of the people in the governorate. He said that the events have neither affected the election campaign nor the propaganda programs of the various party candidates in the upcoming elections for the Egyptian Parliament.

AL-SH'AB Urges Copts To Get Involved in Politics

PM111411 Cairo AL-SH'AB in Arabic 3 Mar 87 p 6

[Hilmi Jirjis article: "The Copts' Urgent Duty"]

[Excerpts] The matter is very serious. There is no escape from putting it in a context we would have preferred to avoid.

The politically negative attitude of the Copts has led them to extreme isolation from participating in political action.

We are not here to harp on sectarianism but rather to sound the alarm and warn against wrong situations that perpetuate sectarianism and lead us to grave dangers.

Therefore, I am addressing my brother Copts, when I would have preferred, in a matter concerning a national issue, to address my Egyptian brothers regardless of their identity, concerned only with their being affiliated to Egypt and Egyptian patriotism.

Undoubtedly the reason for the Copts turning away from political participation was due to the absence of democracy for many years. But at the beginning of the seventies the situation began to improve, and at the beginning of the eighties the democratic experiment in Egypt took a decisive turn toward consolidation as a contemporary political experiment. No fair-minded person would deny that Egypt in 1987 is enjoying a democratic climate that it did not enjoy before and that very few of the sisteriy Arab countries enjoy.

This being the case, what have the Copts done to compensate for their previous turning away from political participation?

How much have they benefitted from the opportunities available to get involved in national action?

I regret to say that the answer is nothing. It is as if the situation has not changed and the climate has not improved. The presence of Copts in the existing political parties is only symbolic and in no way reflects their number and status in society. For this reason the recent parliamentary election results were deplorable to the extent that the government was compelled to appoint Coptic members in the People's Assembly to close the wide gap in the Copts' political representation. But the government has no power to appoint more than five members in addition to those already elected. Still the picture remains incomplete and raises many sad questions.

Why?

The reason lies with us, my brothers, more than in any outside factors. It lies in our outlook and in a mentality and conscience that have been shaped by many generations of suffering. But mature peoples always change themselves to adapt to changes around them. The conditions that have led to the period of latency in the fifties and sixties, which was preceded by effective and active participation during the first half of this century, are not the same conditions we see before us now and to which we should not react with the mentality and conscience of previous ages.

The Copts' current absence from participation in political action indeed constitutes a grave danger threatening not only the Coptic existence but also the entire Egyptian existence. Therefore, this is a national concern, and the responsibility of the Copts is a national duty to the homeland and the whole nation more than to the community.

I appeal to my Coptic brothers: Abandon this abhorrent, static stand and enter with vitality and daring the wide arena that can accommodate you and your brothers in the homeland. It is this arena alone that will fuse us together just as it fused us before in the melting pot of the battlefield, defending the country. Make it the responsibility and the urgent duty of every one of you to join one of the existing parties. Inculcate consciousness in your children,as it is their real guarantee for the future. We, brothers, are not complaining or appealing against injustice. We are not

demanding or seeking benefits for ourselves. Rather, we are entering the arena of commitments and hard work. Do not flee from this arena, because there is no security and stability outside it.

All the castles built outside this arena are founded on sand and could be washed away by a wave or blown by the wind.

Raise your voice, my brothers, with a new rhetoric, a rhetoric that is different from the one we learned from the sycophantic speakers and the wise men of fear.

Clarity, frankness, and participation will win you the confidence and love of your brothers in the homeland.

Finally, this is above all a national responsibility. So shoulder it, do not hesitate, and look toward the future.

Al-AKHBAR Derides Suspension of Publications

JN121006 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 10 Mar 87 p 12

["An Idea" column by Mustafa Amin]

[Text] An unjust decision has been made to suspend the publication of thousands of newspapers, magazines, and pamphlets. The closing down of one newspaper is an act of murder, and the killing of thousands of newspapers is a massacre of the entire press, and indeed a massacre of freedom. It is very regrettable that it was the Higher Press Council that has made such a strange, suspect, and silly decision.

The council has decided to stop the publication of magazines printed by the Master system. The Master is a small printing machine similar to the stencil used by young people and students in the villages and schools to print their magazines. Such magazines may be the only form in which they can air their views, and are the nurseries where journalistic talent is raised. When such talent grows it moves to the major newspapers.

Democracy means that every citizen has the right to publish a newspaper, even if it has only one reader. The small Master magazines punched holes in the high dam behind which the nationalized press had imprisoned itself. The Higher Press Council has assumed the executioner's role and, instead of encouraging and supporting such small newspapers and eliminating obstacles in their way, has hanged them. I know young men who previously deprived themselves of a meal to save money to buy the paper on which they printed their small magazines.

It is not the task of the Higher Press Council to close down newspapers. Its task is to encourage the publication of newspapers and to call for repealing the articles in the press law that muzzle and restrict the press. Its task is to free the writers from chains, not to shackle them. Its task is to admonish the government if it should transgress against the freedom of the press, and not to act like the school officer who expels from the classroom any pupil who does not respectfully salute the headmaster.

There are magazines in the provinces that sing songs of praise for the government and cheer for the governor and the director of security. The Higher Press Council did not touch such magazines, but suspended only the small free publications that express the views of their editors and not the views of the provincial governors, publications that place more importance on telling to the rulers what the people want than on telling the people what the rulers want. It is for this reason alone that such small and impoverished publications with limited distribution, have received the death sentence and were executed at once without the right of defense or appeal. It is regrettable that such an unjust decision is made at a time when the people are hoping to enter a new democratic era where there is no tyranny, autocracy, or intimidation.

Rescind the decision of the Higher Press Council, and open all the doors so that the sun and the air can pass through.

Communique Summarizes Fighting of 11-12 Mar

JN121727 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Communique No 2,601 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 12 March 1987]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With the determination of men who believe in God and who proudly, honorably, and capably defend their territory and their sons' safety, our victorious forces have continued their victories, and Iraq's prestige will always remain high. The scoundrel Khomeyniites will only face bitter defeat and disgrace every time and everywhere. The following is a summary of the activities of last night and today:

1. Our triumphant troops in the III Army Corps sector continued devastating barrages of fire from artillery, tanks, mortars, and various weapons at enemy positions opposite them, at the enemy engineering efforts, and its gun emplacements, inflicting losses in personnel, weapons, and equipment on the aggressors. In other areas in the same sector, seven vehicles and six ammunition dumps were destroyed; six enemy personnel were killed; one mortar was destroyed and its crew killed; and several infantry positions were destroyed and the occupants killed or wounded.

2. Our brave men in the VII Army Corps sector continued their heroic confrontation of the mean Khomeyniites through their efficient combat activities. They inflicted more losses on the desperate enemy. They also destroyed six infantry positions and a 60-mm mortar, damaged two large vehicles, and blew up a number of ammunition dumps.

3. Last night one of our naval units spotted six enemy boats loaded with personnel. Our brave naval force units confronted the enemy boats and forced them to flee.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 12 March 1987

President Receives Message From King Fahd

JN121257 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1010 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Mar (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has received Saudi Education Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khuwaytir, personal envoy of Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. Al-Khuwaytir conveyed a verbal message from King Fahd to President Saddam Husayn on relations between the two fraternal countries. Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz attended the meeting.

'Aziz: Relations With U.S. 'Marked by Caution'

JN121520 Doha QNA in Arabic 1425 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] London, 12 Mar (QNA) — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraq's deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stated that the UN Security Council is the one qualified to mediate an end to the Iraq-Iran war after the failure of all the committees and parties that in the past contributed to this effort. In a statement to the London-based magazine *Al-Sayyad* to be published tomorrow, Friday, 'Aziz affirmed that his country has no designs on Iranian territory nor a desire to change the political system there. He expressed his hope that Iran would adopt a similar stand on Iraq. 'Aziz reiterated Iraq's call for establishing good-neighborly relations with Iran and halting support for the Iranian opposition if the war between the two countries stops through peaceful negotiations. On his country's relations with the two superpowers, Tariq 'Aziz said: Iraq's relations with the USSR are cordial and firm, while its relations with the United States are marked by a kind of caution, particularly after the United States supplied Iraq with false information about Iranian military concentrations during the preparations for the Al-Faw offensive in February 1986.

Oil Minister Meets Jordanian Energy Delegation

JN121552 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1430 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Mar (INA) — Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad al-'Uraybi met here today with Dr Ibrahim Badran, Jordanian under secretary in the Energy Ministry, and the delegation now visiting Iraq. During the meeting they discussed cooperation in the oil and energy fields, as well as ways to strengthen it in the interest of both countries. The meeting was attended by 'Isam 'Abd al-Rahim, under secretary in the Oil Ministry; a number of officials of the Oil Ministry; and the Jordanian ambassador in Baghdad.

Minister of State Returns From Ghana Visit

JN121029 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0745 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Mar (INA) — Iraqi Minister of State Hashim Hasan and the accompanying delegation returned to Baghdad last night after participating in the 30th anniversary of Ghana's independence. While in Accra, Hashim Hasan met with Ghanaian President Jerry Rawlings. They discussed relations between the two countries and developments in the Iranian aggression against Iraq.

Official Claims Kurdish Brigades Fighting Iran

PM130927 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 11-17 Mar 87 p 11

[Interview with Hashim Hasan al-'Aqrawi, Iraqi minister of state and secretary general of the Democratic Party of Kurdistan [DPK], by Salih Qallab in London "en route to Ghana last week"]

[Text] [Qallab] Why, in your estimate, are the Iranians turning toward the northern front and concentrating their attack on Haj 'Imran?

[Al-'Aqrawi] The Iranians have tried their luck on the southern front. Although Basra remains their major target, their attack on the north sought to divert attention from their target. They also wanted to disperse the Iraqi forces, especially after they were defeated on the southern front and suffered heavy losses. Perhaps by launching this attack they sought to reassure certain quarters that view the attack on Basra differently from the attack on the northern front.

[Qallab] But it has been observed that the attack on the Kurdistan area was accompanied by incidents in the area in the aftermath of movements by certain Kurdish forces.

[Al-'Aqrawi] The Kurds who are hostile to Iraq and the Iraqi forces are a handful of people who have betrayed their country, Iraq. The Iranians are trying to use these people to carry out dirty missions. And since they know the geography of the area and its ins and outs, the Iranians use them merely as guides for the Khomeyni Guards and the Iranian forces.

But what this handful of people is doing does not hide the fact that the Kurdish people are defending their country against the Iranian forces with all their capabilities. The battles of Panjuin, Jwarta, and Haj 'Imran prove that.

[Qallab] Do these Kurds have their own formations?

[Al-'Aqrawi] Yes, they have their own formations, called defense brigades. These brigades are an integral part of the Iraqi forces.

[Qallab] How numerous are those formations?

[Al-'Aqrawi] It is not my business to discuss this matter, but I can assure you that all the sons of the Kurdish people capable of carrying arms are fighting within these brigades; that is, without disrupting the course of normal life.

[Qallab] It is understood that a republican decree was issued a long time ago making military service for the Kurds noncompulsory — that is voluntary. Do the brigades to which you refer consist of volunteers or draftees?

[Al-'Aqrawi] As far as Iraq is concerned, joining the armed forces is not a compulsory service but a national service. In this sense the Kurds, like the rest of the Iraqi people, are concerned with defending their country and its sovereignty. Moreover, they are concerned with defending the autonomous rule that was achieved recently.

[Qallab] Recently the Jalal al-Talabani group merged with the Mas'ud Barzani group. What is the truth about the situation in northern Iraq following this step?

[Al-'Aqrawi] Anything that is uprooted from its place loses its weight. The Kurds regard the Al-Talabani and Barzani groups simply as groups of saboteurs. It is known that Al-Talbani has frequently changed alliances and moved from one place to another, depending on his own interest and on who pays him more. His recent step took place after he became sure that he was going to lose the legislative council election in the autonomy area (in northern Iraq).

I can say, on the basis of long experience in this regard, that the alliance between Al-Talabani and Barzani will not last long. They know this in advance, and they also know that hostility between the two sides goes back many years, to the era of Mustafa Barzani, Mas'ud Barzani's father. Much blood has been spilled in the conflict in the past years

[Qallab] What is the truth about the claim by these people that they are in control of large parts of northern Iraq?

[Al-'Aqrawi] I have already said that the role of these people is merely as guides for the Iranian forces. Therefore, they advance and retreat in accord with the advance and retreat of those forces. Once again I assure you that it is the Kurdish people who are fighting them and not the Iraqi forces. I must point out here that there is a large movement for the return [to Iraq] of some of the Kurdish sons who have been deceived by those people and who have discovered the conspiracy of those leaders and their conflict over selfish interests.

[Qallab] Are there any contacts between you and Iran's Kurds, whether you as a government or them as a party?

[Al-'Aqrawi] The Kurdish people in Iran are suffering greatly from persecution. I am confident that after the Kurds of Iraq came to enjoy their domestic and national rights, they have become an example for Iran's Kurds who are striving to obtain the same rights. With regard to your question, we do not interfere in the affairs of Iran's Kurds, for they know their interests and conditions. It is they who decide their destiny and choose the type of relations between them and the Iranian peoples.

[Qallab] Recently questions have been asked about the Turkish raids on some Kurdish positions on the Turkish-Iraqi border regions. What is the truth about these raids, and did they take place with the Iraqi Government's knowledge?

[Al-'Aqrawi] The talk about raids and their exaggeration in this manner are merely tendentious allegations by Jalal al-Talabani and Mas'ud Barzani for well-known objectives — to influence the Kurdish people so that they will stop supporting their government and forces.

[Qallab] Do you mean that you have not heard that the Turks have struck inside Iraqi territory?

[Al-'Aqrawi] Never. I have not heard of such a thing. Moreover, for our part we do not allow any infiltration into Turkish territory because we respect the border agreements concluded between us and our neighbors, including Turkey.

[Qallab] The world is suffering from a stifling economic crisis. The question is what effect this crisis is having on Iraq, especially in the circumstances of the continuing war.

[Al-'Aqrawi] Certainly Iraq, like all other countries, has been affected by this international crisis, particularly because of the drop in the oil prices. But nevertheless I assure you that the Iraqi leadership is capable of organizing the Iraqi house in the fields of war, development, and economic life.

By pursuing such a policy we have been able to adapt ourselves throughout the years of war. What is amazing — as the world admits — is that Iraq, despite this destructive war, has been able to keep the wheel of development turning.

AL-DUSTUR: Israel Bows to 'Storm' over Pollard

JN121251 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 12 Mar 87 pp 1, 19

[Editorial: "Bowing to the Storm"]]

[Text] The Israeli Government decision, announced yesterday, to set up an inquiry committee to investigate the Jonathan Pollard affair was merely an attempt to bow to the storm that is building up in the U.S. Congress and media against Israel's spying on U.S. national security.

After Yitzhaq Shamir announced that he considers the issue closed as far as Israel is concerned and that there is nothing left to investigate, the Israeli minicabinet held a lengthy discussion at the end of which it found no alternative but to acquiesce to the demands by some pro-Israeli U.S. congressmen for Israel to take a step to calm the escalating campaign in the U.S. media against the Israeli crime.

It is clear that the magnitude of Israel's espionage scandal is bigger than all the cover-up attempts by both the U.S. State Department and White House and the Israeli Government trio, Shamir, Peres, and Rabin. The trio had already succeeded in covering up such cases as the Shin Beth [killing of two Palestinians after their arrest] and Vanunu scandals and other hot Israeli domestic issues.

There is no doubt that Israel will try to play down the whole affair and throw dust in the eyes of the Americans, who have been shocked by their foster child spying on them, by setting up a limited investigation committee whose members will be selected with great care so that the high political level of the Israelis involved in the affair will not be exposed.

The announcement on the formation of an Israeli inquiry committee under pressure from and on the insistence of Israel's friends in the United States is proof that indicts the Shamir-Peres government, which tried very hard to end the repercussions of the affair quickly. Consequently, the competent U.S. authorities and U.S. public opinion must draw valuable lessons from the scandal that Americans never imagined could happen. The Americans have been supplying Israel with funds, arms, all the political support and intelligence information at their disposal, and much, much more.

Dudin, Nabulus Mayor Discuss Projects

JN121628 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1425 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] Amman, 12 Mar (PETRA) — Occupied Territories Affairs Minister Marwan Dudin received in his office today Nabulus Mayor Hafiz Tuqan. The talks at the meeting dealt with the various projects being implemented by the Nabulus municipality as well as those it will implement.

The minister emphasized the importance the government attaches to supporting the municipality's projects to serve citizens, ensure their comfort, and enhance their steadfastness. The minister then explained to the Nabulus mayor the duties and tasks currently being performed by the development committees in the occupied territories to help implement the development program in the best possible manner.

Official Voices Support for West Bank Societies

JN121619 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1410 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] Amman, 12 Mar (PETRA) — Dr Ahmad Qatanani, under secretary of the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs, received officials from cooperative societies in the occupied West Bank at the Cooperative Institute in Amman today.

Dr Qatanani explained to the officials the objectives of the economic and social development program for the occupied territories as well as the measures the government has taken to help implement this program. Qatanani emphasized that the development program came into being to organize and properly channel the assistance the government has been giving to various sectors since the beginning of the Israeli occupation in 1967 with the aim of allowing large sectors of citizens to benefit from this assistance.

The under secretary of the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs added that the cooperative societies are one of the main groups that will benefit from the projects included in the program. He went on to say that the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs supports and encourages the establishment of cooperative societies in the West Bank. The government attaches great importance to this sector because of the role it has been playing in developing and improving the agricultural, housing, and social services sectors. He then spoke about the importance of the development committees in the West Bank and said that they will undertake very important responsibilities in studying and implementing the projects included in the development program. He added that the official apparatus that continued its work after the Israeli occupation forms the backbone of these committees.

French Foreign Minister To Visit 19-21 March

JN111827 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] Amman — French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond and his wife will visit the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan from 19-21 March. A delegation comprising senior Foreign Ministry officials will accompany the minister.

Group Threatens To 'Execute' French Hostage

NC121315 Paris AFP in English 1309 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Excerpts] Beirut, March 12 (AFP) — A clandestine terrorist organization threatened Thursday to "execute" French hostage Jean-Louis Normandin within 48 hours unless the French Government "clarifies" recent statements on Paris's aid to Iraq and French hostages.

In a statement to a Western news agency here, the Revolutionary Justice Organization said that Mr. Normandin, 34, a cameraman for the French Antenne-2 television channel, would be "tried and executed" unless French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac "clarifies" statements by President Francois Mitterrand.

The threat, contained in a handwritten note in Arabic, was delivered to the news agency at 12:45 P.M. (10:25 GMT). It was accompanied by a color photograph of Mr. Normandin, who was kidnapped in Moslem West Beirut on March 8, 1986 along with three colleagues who have since been freed. [passage omitted]

The note added that it holds Mr. Chirac "responsible for undertakings (by the French Government) and the carrying out of agreements".

The photograph shows a bearded Mr. Normandin standing by a white wall wearing a white tee-shirt and a navy blue track-suit.

The note accuses Mr. Mitterrand of having "deliberately violated agreements concluded by his government ... by making irresponsible statements on the hostage issue and on the supply (by France) of deadly weapons to the Iraqi regime".

On Tuesday, Mr. Mitterrand told correspondents in Paris that "the terms set by the kidnappers are not acceptable", stressing that he refused to "exchange an assassin against an innocent" even if this "killed all hopes" for the hostages. [passage omitted]

Thursday's message was the first from an organization holding hostages since the arrival of Syrian troops in the Lebanese capital, on February 22.

Syrian Efforts Rejected

NC121740 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Excerpt] Following a silence that has lasted since the entry of Syrian forces into West Beirut, a new development regarding the hostages and their fate emerged today. The Revolutionary Justice Organization has threatened to execute French hostage Jean-Louis Normandin within 48 hours if French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac does not provide swift clarifications regarding French President Francois Mitterrand's statement on the hostages and continued military aid to Iraq.

A hand-written, strongly-worded statement in Arabic was left at noon today at a foreign news agency, accompanied by a Polaroid photo of Normandin. It said: We tell Mitterrand and Chirac, who have contributed in one way or another to the recent events in Lebanon, that the Syrians will hand the hostages over to France, one corpse after another. The Syrians will not be able to release the hostages alive. [passage omitted]

UK Ambassador Links Hostages, Security Plan

NC121829 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] British Ambassador to Lebanon John Gray has said following a meeting with Chamber of Deputies Speaker al-Husayni that there have been no new developments with regard to the issue of the hostages. He added: Speaker al-Husayni has given me the impression that efforts to release the hostages will increase if the security plan includes all parts of Beirut. Asked if he had definitely decided to return to West Beirut, Gray answered: I have not left West Beirut.

Fadlallah Denies Hizballah Holding Waite

PM121614 Paris LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS in French 9 Mar 87 p 19

[Interview with Lebanese Hizballah leader Shaykh Muhammad Fadlallah by Yasmine Khoury; date and place not given]

[Text] Having become, since the Syrian entry into West Beirut, the last refuge of the intermingled Shi'ite, Hizballah, and Amal militia forces, South Beirut is in a state of turmoil. This is doubtless partly due to the recent Basta affair but also to the increasingly detailed rumors of an extension of the Syrian security system to this area. Without discounting this possibility, Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah does not consider it imminent. "The Syrians themselves," he said, "say that the southern quarter is not included in the Syrian security plan. They also say that their deployment in West Beirut is due to the conflicts that have exploded in that area. No such conflicts can explode in the southern quarter, and there will not be the slightest incident between the Amal and Hizballah in the southern quarter."

The Hizballah's spiritual leader is nevertheless convinced that the reason Syria decided to deploy its troops in West Beirut is that its role in Lebanon was threatened. "The Syrian intervention," he said, "was prompted not by the fighting in West Beirut but by the fact that Syria's whole role in Lebanon was threatened, as a result of the turnabout by some of its Lebanese allies who were trying to exert pressure on it through their flirtations with certain international alignments. Since Beirut has become the point of convergence for demarcation lines throughout the region and for U.S. political interests, the Syrians were of course able to enter there without encountering the slightest obstacle." However, Fadlallah denied that Syria received an international go-ahead to hit the fundamentalist current in Lebanon. "I do not believe there was any such go-ahead," he said. "Moreover, Syria and Iran have a joint strategy based on the struggle against Israel and imperialism." But has Iran not already abandoned this fight? Shaykh Fadlallah does not believe "that Iran has abandoned its genuine political principles. It has made no concessions to the United States."

Asked what the militia forces will do in the southern quarter, whether there is a genuine intention to create a "greater Beirut,"

Fadlallah replied that the Islamic current is not a militia force but in a holy war situation against Israel. Therefore it is concerned with the greater Beirut only within the context of its struggle against Israel." [no opening quotation marks, as published] "If our mujahidin are authorized to continue their fight, we have no objection. But if it is a matter of tightening the vise around the Islamic currents, we reject it," he added. Is the struggle against Israel not being conducted more from southern Lebanon? "If southern Lebanon and the West al-Biqa' are the theater of the struggle against Israel, Beirut is the reservoir for the liberation; we can rally and mobilize our forces there. Moreover, if it is necessary to disarm the southern quarter, it will also be necessary to disarm the Palestinian camps. But this requires an Arab political consensus and an international guarantee that do not seem to exist at present." With regard to a possible future resurgence of the western hostages issue following the deployment of Syrian forces in West Beirut, Fadlallah said that he has no information about it. He reaffirmed that he is willing to take part in any action able to end this humanitarian problem.

But, he added, the problem is beyond our means. This matter is linked to the international intelligence services. Fadlallah vigorously denied that Terry Waite is in the Hizballah's hands. He also denied that Walid Junblatt said so.

[Khoury] If you have no connection with terrorism, how do you explain the fact that your name was mentioned during Georges Abdallah's trial?

[Fadlallah] Other names were also mentioned — those of Georges Khadr, Talal Salman....

[Khoury] But why yours?

[Fadlallah] Because I am involved in the struggle against Israel and imperialism. I was asked to talk about the plight suffered by the Lebanese people because of Israel and the United States, in order to justify and explain Georges Abdallah's actions. At least, this is what I have inferred from the press, because nobody has contacted me about it."

Ja'ja' Calls for 'Immediate' Syrian Withdrawal

NC130708 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 13 Mar 87

[Text] Lebanese Forces Commander Samir Ja'ja' received the visiting French parliamentary delegation yesterday and said: Adherence to some main posts in this state does not mean that we covet them or that we are trying to impose our views on others; it does mean, however, that we intend to safeguard what we believe in and prevent others from imposing their ideas on us, particularly after the recurring historic experiences.

Ja'ja' proposed political decentralization as a modern and progressive system that would ensure that all Lebanese groups of various inclinations could establish themselves within a united Lebanon.

After condemning the past Syrian role in Lebanon, he accused Syria of creating the problem in West Beirut. He said: The Syrians claim that they have risen to save West Beirut, whereas they are actually expanding their occupation and tightening their grip on Lebanon in order to be able to implement their plans.

Ja'ja' called for an immediate Syrian withdrawal from all of Lebanon and for the deployment of UN forces along all Lebanese borders preparatory to an internal dialogue among the various groups in the country. He added that these groups will then be able to reach an understanding on the required political plan for a free and dignified life in Lebanon. He emphasized that the Lebanese Forces will continue to pay the required price for the liberation of Lebanon from the Syrian Army, no matter how difficult the battle might be. He added that these forces are prepared to cooperate with all free societies that have taken a clear, firm, and final position on terrorism.

Amnesty International Alleges Syrian 'Massacres'

NC122227 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 2145 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] According to an AFP report tonight, Amnesty International in London has asked the Syrian Government to investigate reports that Syrian forces and Syrian-controlled militias had perpetrated massacres of more than 200 unarmed civilians, including women and children, in Tripoli and Beirut.

Amnesty International has declared that its request is largely based on solid evidence, adding that it had been informed of the disappearance of hundreds of people who were either kidnapped by the Syrian forces or delivered to them by Amal militias.

In its request to the Syrian Government, Amnesty International said that the first massacre occurred last December in Tripoli during an operation to avenge the deaths of 15 Syrian soldiers there. It said that the Syrian forces, supported by special units and groups cooperating with it, besieged the Sunni Bab al-Tabbanah area in western Tripoli before assaulting it on 20 December. Amnesty International said it had heard testimony indicating that the attacking forces used machineguns and grenades in that raid. It added that reports indicate that more than 40 corpses were buried in a mass grave, while others were transported in garbage bins to hospital morgues. Approximately 100 other corpses, which had been placed in plastic bags, were thrown in front of a hospital.

Amnesty International also said that a number of detainees taken by the Syrian forces under guard to the 'Alawite Ba'l Muhsin quarter in northwestern Tripoli were executed without trial.

Sporadic Fighting, Siege of Camps Continue

NC121847 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] The situation along the combat lines of the Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah camps fluctuated today between exchanges of intermittent machinegun fire and limited security setbacks. At 1640 today sporadic fighting took place between Amal and Palestinian gunmen, which lasted for 15 minutes.

A Palestinian source has accused Amal of shelling Burj al-Barajinah camp with several 107-mm rockets, 82-mm mortars, and tank artillery for 10 minutes. He said this came in the wake of threats received in the morning and subsequent confiscation of supplies.

A PFLP spokesman accused Amal and the Lebanese Army's 6th Brigade of preventing women from entering or leaving Burj al-Barajinah camp and tightening the supply and military siege around Burj al-Barajinah and Shatila. The spokesman also accused Amal and the 6th Brigade of directing continuous sniper fire at the two camps, accompanied by sporadic shelling. He urged all humanitarian and social institutions to try to enter the two camps to see for themselves the Palestinians' tragic situation.

Amal Forms New Provisional Command for South
NC121718 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] The organizational office of the Amal Movement decided at a meeting today to form a new provisional command for the South, which will serve for only 6 months. According to the decision, Al-Hajj 'Atif 'Awn, chairman of the Amal Executive Committee, will be responsible for organizational affairs in the region, and Political Bureau member 'Abd al-Majid Salih will be responsible for political and information affairs. The office decided that Mahmud Faqih and Dawud Dawud will retain their membership in the Amal Movement's Political Bureau.

Israeli Paratroopers Land in South, Withdraw
NC121527 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1519 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] NNA correspondents in the South have reported that Israel landed paratroopers between the towns of Kunin and Rshaf at 1500 today. The hostile forces searched Rshaf thoroughly, then combed the areas adjacent to Haddathah and Rshaf. The force withdrew at 1700, according to a UNIFIL spokesman. This is all the information we have for now.

Israelis Send Reinforcements into South, Al-Biqa'
NC130659 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0530 GMT 13 Mar 87

[Excerpt] According to reports from the occupied territories, Israeli reinforcements, comprising 20 vehicles and 5 tanks, have been seen crossing the border near the town of Al-Qulay'ah. Other reinforcements had earlier been sent to the western Al-Biqa' and Jazzin areas. According to other reports, the Israeli reinforcements are part of a new security plan that aims at strengthening their advance positions. Meanwhile, the Israeli forces have warned the Irish contingent to vacate its position south of Bra'shit. [passage omitted]

People's Assembly Issues Memo on Golan Measures

JN121416 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] The Syrian People's Assembly has issued a memo denouncing Israel's recent oppressive measures in the occupied Golan region and calling on world parliaments and free parliamentarians to take an international parliamentary step to help put an end to Israel's practices, which violate international law and disregard world public and parliamentary opinion and people's will to live in peace and to adhere to the values of freedom and justice. The Assembly has addressed this memo to the general secretariats of the International Parliamentary Union, the Arab Parliamentary Union, the African Parliaments Union, the Latin American Parliaments Union, the Parliamentary League for Arab-European Cooperation, and various parliaments in the world. The following is text of the memo:

Memorandum concerning the new Israeli wave of oppression in the occupied Syrian Golan region.

The People's Assembly of the Syrian Arab Republic would like to draw the attention of world parliaments and all free parliamentarians wherever they may be to the gravity of Israel's oppressive measures against Syrian citizens in the occupied Golan, measures that are becoming harsher day after day and constitute a flagrant violation of the values of justice and peace in the civilized world.

On Sunday, 8 March, the inhabitants of the Syrian Golan gathered behind the barbed wire to join their brothers and countrymen in their celebration of the 24th anniversary of the glorious March revolution. These celebrations took place in all Syrian towns and provinces. While they were gathered, the Israeli occupation forces pounced on them savagely and opened fire on them. Several fell wounded. A Syrian woman was martyred. Ghaliyah Farhan, a mother of four children, died from her wounds. Naturally, this criminal oppressive wave is no more than a link in a long chain of practices, which the Israeli occupation forces have carried since the first day of the occupation of the Golan in 1967. Since that date, the Zionist occupation authorities have applied a premeditated policy to expel Syrian citizens from their land, wipe out the identity of whoever stays behind, and annex the Golan to the Zionist entity as disclosed by the annexation law issued by the Knesset in 1980.

In pursuance of these objectives, which violate the UN Charter and defy the principles of international law and the principle of the impermissibility of the acquisition of other people's lands by force, the Israeli authorities continue to use the harshest methods of violence and oppression against Syrian citizens who exercise the natural right to reject occupation, adhere to their national identity, and join their Syrian countrymen in the celebration of their important national days.

In addition to assaulting people, arresting them, and imposing curfews, the Israeli occupation forces always open fire on unarmed civilians. This happened on 8 March and on 12 February 1987, when the occupation authorities tried to prevent the people from demonstrating in memory of the occupied Golan people's uprising against the annexation of their region.

The above repressive practices have always been coupled with political pressures, threats to security, economic deprivations, and psychological terror, as well as the policies of establishing settlements, confiscation of land, expulsion, and racial discrimination, which represent the true Israeli history in the Golan and all the occupied Arab territories. The international and Arab parliaments have already expressed their strong denunciation of these practices, affirming that the decision to annex the Golan is null and void and condemning Israel's violation of the UN Charter, the UN General Assembly resolutions in question, and the rulings of the The Hague Court of 1907 concerning the protection of civilians under occupation. All this is shown by the annual resolutions of the APU and IPU and the bilateral statements by a great number of world parliaments.

The Syrian People's Assembly, while presenting these facts to world parliaments and reminding them of their resolutions and stands on the Israeli occupation and its evils, demands that world parliaments raise their voices to condemn the savage Israeli repression, to denounce occupation and annexation, and to inform the Syrian Arab people in the Golan that the world parliamentary groups will not allow the Israeli atrocities in the Golan to continue, not only because this threatens the values of the civilized world and the principles of freedom, justice, and self-determination, but because these savage atrocities also pose immense threats to peace in the region and the world. We demand that the world parliaments and the free parliamentarians take international parliamentary steps to contribute to ending Israel's practices, which violate international law, flout world public opinion and the world parliaments' will, and hold in contempt the desire of people to live in peace, and to adhere to the values of justice and freedom.

Al-Shar', Al-Fahum Discuss Palestinian Situation

JN121415 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received PNC speaker Khalid al-Fahum today. Discussions centered on the Palestinian situation.

SDAR Information Minister Continues Visit

Confers With Counterpart

JN121458 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] Information Minister Yasir Rajjuh received SDAR Information Minister Ibrahim Hakim in his office today. Talks dealt with the fraternal relations and means of developing them, especially in the field of information.

Meets With Mashariqah

JN121643 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] Damascus — Dr Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah, vice president and deputy chairman of the Progressive National

Front, this morning received Mohamed Abdelaziz, SDAR president and Polisario secretary general, and the delegation accompanying him in the presence of 'Abd al-Ghani Qannut, Fayiz Isma'il, and Daniel Ni'mih, members of the Central Command of the Progressive National Front.

The talks dealt with the political situation in the Arab arena, the true dimensions of the imperialist-Zionist onslaught against the region, and the various pressures being exerted on the Syrian Arab Republic to make it abandon its nationalist and pan-Arab objectives and principles. The deputy chairman of the Progressive National Front emphasized to the visiting delegation that the Syrian Arab Republic under the leadership of struggler President Hafiz al-Asad will not submit to threats and blackmail campaigns. He added that Syria will not compromise with the forces of capitulation and defeatism and will continue its course, which is hostile to imperialism and Zionism. The vice president emphasized the need to develop the ties of friendship and cooperation between the Progressive National Front in Syria and the Polisario in the interest of their common struggle.

Mohamed Abdelaziz expressed his great appreciation for the wise policies pursued by the Syrian Arab Republic under struggler President Hafiz al-Asad and the great accomplishments under his leadership. He then briefed the Syrian delegation on the political developments in the Arab Maghreb and the struggle launched by the Polisario against the Moroccan regime.

Reaction to Pollard Inquiry Committee Continues

Shamir on U.S. 'Satisfaction'

TA121755 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Interview with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Hayim Zissovitz during Shamir tour of Elat — recorded]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Zissovitz] Is the United States pleased with the way the cabinet decided to probe the Pollard affair? How has it reacted?

[Shamir] The voices coming from the United States indicate satisfaction.

[Zissovitz] What is your reaction to the U.S. announcement that it will not cooperate with Avi'em Sela' and the military base under his command?

[Shamir] Look, we are very sorry about that, just as we are very sorry about the entire affair. The secretary of state has said that relations between Israel and the United States are very deep and that he is very sorry about this mishap. I am also very sorry, but I hope we will overcome this in the future.

[Zissovitz] Still, should Israel not reconsider its decision about Avi'em Sela's appointment?

[Shamir] This and other decisions should always be made by Israel.

Details Committee Authority

TA121956 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Interview with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Giyora Tzur during Shamir's tour of Elat, "today" — videorecorded]

[Text] [Tzur] Sir, you were vehemently opposed to a commission of inquiry. What made you change your mind?

[Shamir] First of all, this is not a commission of inquiry [va'adat haqira] but a fact-finding committee [va'adat berur], and this is a fundamental difference. The fact is that I agreed to it.

[Tzur] Why did you decide on a fact-finding committee rather than on a state commission of inquiry? Was this a compromise in view of the pressures exerted on you?

[Shamir] This is not a compromise. All the inner cabinet members thought this would be the appropriate committee for the Pollard affair. The decision was passed unanimously, and none of the inner cabinet members proposed setting up a judicial commission of inquiry.

[Tzur] Do you believe that this committee, which is devoid of any authority — such as the authority to subpoena witnesses and to punish for false testimony — can arrive at the truth?

[Shamir] I am sure of it. It will be able to subpoena witnesses. I do not think that any witnesses will refuse to appear before it. It will have very significant moral impact, and I am sure that the committee will arrive at the truth.

[Tzur] Will you accept its recommendations?

[Shamir] Well, one cannot say that in advance. However, we will certainly take them very much into consideration, and it may very well be that we will accept all the committee's recommendations.

[Tzur] What is the future of Colonel Avi'em Sela'?

[Shamir] This also depends on the committee's recommendations.

Shamir News Conference

TA121404 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1350 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] The prime minister has held a news conference in Elat, most of which was dedicated to the Pollard affair. Yitzhaq Shamir said the government has not committed itself to accept the recommendations of the fact-finding committee on the Pollard affair, but these recommendations will have a great moral significance.

In the news conference in Elat, Shamir expressed his regret over former Justice Moshe Landau's refusal to head the committee. Replying to a question as to why a judicial commission of inquiry had not been set up on the Pollard affair, the prime minister said that Israel believes a fact-finding committee will meet the requirements because the facts are not complicated and the emphasis is not necessarily on the legal aspects. The committee's recommendations, the prime minister added, will have an impact on the promotion of Avi'em Sela'.

Our correspondent Ilan Ben-Dor reported on the prime minister's remarks in Elat. Ben-Dor adds that the man who will ultimately be appointed to head the fact-finding committee will apparently not be a judge.

Peres on Reasons for Committee

TA130546 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 13 Mar 87

[Interview with Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres by Tal Rabina, place and date not given — recorded]

[Text] [Rabina] Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres believes that a fact-finding committee [Va'adat Berur] is preferable to a state commission of inquiry [Va'adat Haqira] for two reasons:

[Peres] The first reason is that the secrecy of the issue can be better ensured in a fact-finding committee than in any other kind of committee. The second reason is the speed of its work; I believe

that a fact-finding committee can complete its work faster than a formal commission of inquiry with all that it entails.

[Rabina] Sir, do you not have second thoughts because of the refusal of former Supreme Court President Landau to participate in this forum?

[Peres] Look, I have to respect his opinion. He too, however, did not refuse immediately; he considered the matter. Perhaps had he known all that I know he would have made a different decision.

[Rabina] Mr Peres also emphasizes that the fact-finding committee is not limited in its authority and is not inferior to a legal stage commission of inquiry:

[Peres] A fact-finding committee has the same moral authority, the same public impact as a commission of inquiry, and I believe that its conclusions will be honored in every sense of the word.

[Rabina] Mr Peres believes that the fact that the fact-findingcommittee has been established has already improved the atmosphere and Israeli-U.S. relations in a significant way.

U.S. Envoy: No Comment

TA121429 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1400 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres conferred for over 2 hours this afternoon with U.S. Ambassador Thomas Pickering, who just returned from Washington. The ambassador was accompanied by senior advisor Wat Cluverious, who returned from Washington through Jordan.

Israeli sources told our correspondent Gid'on Remez that the ambassador reported about the moods in the U.S. Administration and public regarding issues pertaining to relations with Israel but that no requests or demands were put forth on behalf of the U.S. Government. The discussion was good and matter-of-fact. At the end of the meeting, Ambassador Pickering abstained from making any comment on the Pollard affair or the fact-finding committee. He also refused to say whether he had brought a message from Secretary of State Shultz to Foreign Minister Peres. The Israeli sources added that the main thrust of the talk was the peace process, which had been discussed in a meeting of U.S. ambassadors in the Middle East.

Rabin: 'Nothing To Hide'

TA121730 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has said that the government has nothing to hide in the Pollard affair. However, it is still too early to say whether the fact-finding committee will be able to solve the problem of Israel-U.S. relations. Minister Rabin was talking with our correspondent Meron Tzur after the unveiling of a plaque at the former site of the Hagana headquarters on Hayarqon Street in Tel Aviv.

Member Views Committee's Role

TA121912 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] This evening, after accepting the appointment to the special investigating committee, Dr Rottenstreich told reporter Dick Winter that, if it becomes clear that something is being hidden from the committee, its members will immediately inform the public and resign. Our reporter asked him how he perceives the committee's role.

[Begin recording] [Rottenstreich] To recommend to the government, after deciding what the facts are, what should be done to avoid anything in the future.

[Winter] Why did you decide to accept the post?

[Rottenstreich] Because I felt it is my duty. The government needs my help. I was always brought up in a spirit of performing a duty which a citizen has to perform for his government.

[Winter] The committee has been criticized for not having any teeth, for not being able to...

[Rottenstreich, interrupting] I don't share this view. The teeth of the committee is that if the committee will feel that something is being hidden from the committee, it will (?with a bang) resign and inform the public, which is a much bigger impact than anything else.

[Winter] But if you do not have the power to call witnesses, how can you really...

[Rottenstreich, interrupting] If we see that one witness which we want to be called does not appear, we will inform the public that we have not been able to perform our duty.

[Winter] Many of the newspaper editors and other commentators are saying that there must be a full government inquiry. By accepting this post, are you saying that you do not agree with them?

[Rottenstreich] No, no. In my opinion there is no big difference, practically. This difference may be theoretically correct, but practically, as far as I am concerned, there will be no difference. [end recording]

Rubinstein on Shamir Remarks

TA130622 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0600 GMT 13 Mar 87

[Text] The fact-finding committee [Va'adat Haberur] will start operating in a few days time, after which the administration [Minhala] will be organized and a team will be appointed to help the committee. This was reported by Cabinet Secretary Elyaqim Rubinstein in an interview to the Voice of Israel.

Rubinstein said that today the two committee members will receive their letters of appointment in which it is stated that the committee is authorized to receive any oral or written informa-

tion it needs according to its considerations from any person, as it deems appropriate.

The cabinet secretary said that Prime Minister Shamir's remarks that he does not undertake to implement the recommendations of the committee were misinterpreted. According to Rubinstein Mr Shamir intended to define the formal situation according to which the government does not have to accept the recommendations of a state commission of inquiry as well. However, Mr Rubinstein noted that the government will treat the recommendations of the fact-finding committee with great seriousness, just as it would have treated the recommendations of a state commission of inquiry.

Subcommittee Sets Further Sessions on Pollard

TA122006 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] The members of the Knesset Intelligence Subcommittee investigating the Pollard affair decided to hold another session with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin, who appeared before the subcommittee today for the first time. Our Knesset correspondent Dan Scemama reports that today's session with Mr Rabin was described as good and important. Our correspondent has learned that subcommittee will hold two sessions every day next week, including on Sunday, which is the Purim holiday.

Today's session with the defense minister lasted 3 and 1/2 hours. The members of the subcommittee decided to impose a total blackout on their deliberations and to cancel all their public appearances and interviews with the media. All those involved in the Jonathan Pollard espionage affair, including Rafi Eytan and Colonel Avi'em Sela', will be summoned to appear before the subcommittee.

Government Transmitted Pollard Aid During Trial

TA131102 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 13 Mar 87 p 3

[Report by Pe'erli Shahar and Ze'ev Ofiri]

[Excerpt] The Israeli Government transmitted financial aid to the Pollards during the trial, although not in its name. The money was transferred through the United Jewish Appeal. This has been learned by *Hadashot*. [passage omitted]

Sharon on Methods

TA121519 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] Minister Ari'el Sharon has said that Israel will not abandon the Pollards and will find a way to help them financially. This need not necessarily be done by the government, the minister added. Sharon made these remarks during a tour of the town of Mizpe Ramon.

Chief of Staff Comments on Sela' Appointment

TA121701 Tel Aviv BAMAHANE in Hebrew 11 Mar 87 p 10

[Interview with Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi by unidentified *Bamahane* correspondent; date and place not given]

[Text] [*Bamahane*] The United States announced that it will not consider the Pollard affair as over until Avi'em Sela' stands trial there. This raises two questions: To what degree, in your opinion, will the Pollard and Sela' affair harm the Air Force and the IDF? Do you not believe that giving Sela' the appointment at this time was an insensitive act?

[Levi] Let us begin with the second question. There is a tendency to take a very difficult and complex problem and think that it can be solved with one move. I think this matter is indeed very complex. Let us say that we were to give Sela' the appointment in another month, that is, a month after Pollard's sentencing and the indictment of Sela'. In that case people today would not be talking just about Sela'. Instead they would be saying: There are several Israelis, and one of them is Sela'. However, it seems to me that through this delay we would not escape the issue per se, as far as Sela' is concerned. Moreover, we would not escape the hardship and difficulties that the so-called Pollard affair has caused us. The Americans, after all, would not just lovingly accept this. I do not believe that Pollard would have been found innocent as a result of such a delay or that he would have received a lighter sentence. I do not believe that all those people who are now concerned with the sensitive relationship between Jew and American would suddenly feel that this sensitivity did not exist because Sela' was not promoted. Therefore, I regretfully say that we must acknowledge the immense difficulty facing us. Assuming that our and the Americans' basic interests and common beliefs are very strong and very broad, we will have to work hard to correct the damage that has been caused. This damage may be mutual because the ties are mutual. It seems to me that, in the long term, creating an opening for interference in IDF appointments will benefit neither side, not only the IDF. Hence, even if things are difficult, even very difficult, they could not be eased by the fact that a certain move was not made at this point. In addition, a mistake cannot be corrected by another mistake of foreign interference in appointments. This could be a very grave matter with implications not only for us but also for our relations.

[*Bamahane*] Are we on the verge of a coolness between the defense establishment and the United States?

[Levi] We have a very complex system of ties and relations. The United States is not just one person. It is various bodies: it is people, the security establishment, the foreign service, the intelligence services, and Congress. I believe that none of these elements is happy with what has happened, just as we are not happy with all that has happened. After a crisis relations must be rehabilitated. Israel-U.S. relations are currently going through a crisis, and I believe that their basic strength will enable them to improve in the future.

Shamir Urges Shultz To Drop Conference Idea

TA061145 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 6 Mar 87 p 1

[Report by the political correspondent]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir sent a message to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz last week in which he urged that the international conference be scrapped and struck off the agenda forthwith. In his message, Shamir noted that upon his return to Israel the argument over the conference resumed, and that this should be brought to an end because a conference would not advance the common goal of bringing about direct negotiations between Israel and its neighbors.

The foreign minister's office, on the other hand, relayed instructions last week to the Israeli ambassadors abroad, explaining the points that require further discussion between Israel and Jordan regarding the proposed international framework that would lead to direct negotiations. The directives were issued after many ambassadors approached the Foreign Ministry with requests for guidelines on how to present Israel's policy on the issue of the international conference.

The instructions state that Egypt and the United States should now carry out clarification contacts with the Jordanian Government of "the substantial progress" achieved, in the eyes of the foreign minister's office, in Peres' talks in Cairo last week. The directives also state that the visits of senior U.S. officials or members of the U.S. State Department are expected to result in further promotion of the process.

The Prime Minister's Office last week drew up a document outlining Israel's arguments against an international conference stemmed from lobbying by Israeli elements even in the course of the prime minister's visit to Washington.

The document, entitled "International Conference — Why Not", states, among other things, that "world history knows of no case in which a country agreed to permit its future to be determined by an international conference, with the exception of Czechoslovakia, which was forced to accept this following a military defeat."

The document admits that Israel had twice agreed to participate in an international conference, in 1973 and in 1977, but that "in both these instances the cabinet acted from semiparalysis, bowing to external pressure." It further states that the incumbent Israeli Government was not presented with any proposal on convening an international conference or on Israeli participation in one, and that no decision of any other body could substitute for a cabinet resolution on the matter.

As for Soviet involvement, the authors of the document maintain that "the Soviets and the Arab countries regard the international conference not as a one-time, transitory affair but, on the contrary, as a fixed institution that will have permanent authority to deal with the Middle East conflict." [passage omitted]

Government Not To Appoint Attache to Canada

TA121144 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 12 Mar 87 p 4

[Report by Joshua Brilliant and Ottawa correspondent Nomi Morris]

[Excerpt] The defence establishment has decided not to appoint a separate military attache to Canada, following Ottawa's refusal to accredit Israel's military attache in Washington, Aluf [Major General] 'Amos Yaron.

In Ottawa, meanwhile, Israeli and Canadian officials were playing down the Canadian government's rejection of Yaron. Ottawa declined to accept his credentials last week because of his role in the failure to prevent the 1982 massacre of Palestinians in the Beirut refugee camps of Sabra and Shatila.

Well-placed defence sources in Tel Aviv explained the decision not to send someone to Ottawa in place of Yaron, saying that in any case the military attache's duties in Canada were "minimal."

The military attache in Washington travels to Canada once a year and meets the defence minister and other officials, for what is essentially a courtesy meeting.

Israeli sources said that if military contacts with the Canadian government become necessary, these could be held with the Canadian military attache here or through one of the three deputy military attaches in Washington who are accredited to Canada.

Yaron is due in Israel next week when he is to accompany the secretary of the U.S. Army, John Marsh Jr., on a week-long visit as guest of Defence Minister Rabin. [passage omitted]

Bulgaria Reportedly Offers Renewed Consular Ties

TA130520 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 13 Mar 87

[Text] Bulgaria is offering to renew diplomatic ties with Israel at the consular level. The Voice of Israel's diplomatic correspondent says this emerges following a meeting in Geneva a few days ago between a senior Israeli diplomat and the head of the Middle East section of the Bulgarian Foreign Ministry.

Polish Official Says Diplomatic Ties 'Improving'

TA121531 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 12 Mar 87 p 1

["Exclusive" report by Shlomo Shamir]

[Text] New York — Poland and Israel are on the way to establishing full diplomatic relations. This was said last night by Jozef Czyrek, chairman of the Polish United Workers' Party foreign affairs committee and a member of the Politburo, in a meeting in New York with Edgar Bronfman, president of the World Jewish Congress; Morris Abram, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations; and Seymor Reich, president of B'nai Brith.

He said that diplomatic ties between Poland and Israel will be established "step-by-step." Relations in all spheres are constantly *improving*, he said, and their substance is more important than outward formality.

He expressed the hope that cultural exchanges between Poland and Israel will increase. Czyrek also made it clear that Poland would like the Jewish community in the United States to view it in a favorable light.

Egypt To Allow Visits by West Bank Residents

TA121452 Jerusalem AL-SHA'B in Arabic 12 Mar 87 p 2

[Text] The West Bank — It has been learned that West Bank residents will be allowed to travel to Egypt via the Sinai as of next Monday, 16 March.

This decision came in the wake of recent contacts between Egyptian and Jordanian officials. Through these contacts it was agreed that the Egyptian authorities will allow West Bank residents to enter Egypt via the Sinai following the Jordanian Government's agreement to this arrangement.

The decision was also affirmed by Egypt's ambassador in Israel, Muhammad Basyuni, to a West Bank delegation that visited him a few days ago at the Egyptian Embassy in Tel Aviv.

Embassy in Cairo Denies Reported Threats

TA121524 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] Israel will participate in the international trade fair in Cairo despite the murder of an Israeli representative at last year's fair. This was announced by the spokesperson of the Israeli Embassy in Cairo. She denied reports in *Al-Wafd*, the Egyptian opposition organ, that the Embassy had received a letter warning it about taking part in the fair. The fair will open this weekend.

ALGERIA

Saudi King Fahd Arrives; Met By King Hassan II

LD122041 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia, custodian of the two holy mosques, arrived in Fes this evening on a visit to Morocco. He was welcomed at Fes-Sale airport by His Majesty King Hassan II and His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah Ibn Fahd, son of the custodian of the two holy mosques, who had arrived in Fes earlier. [passage omitted]

Fahd-Bendjedid Talks Begin

LD121354 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1332 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] Algiers, 12 Mar (SPA) — Saudi-Algerian talks began at noon today in the Algerian Presidency. First, there was a private meeting between King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sa'ud, the custodian of the two holy mosques, and His Excellency President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria. Following that, an enlarged meeting was held under the chairmanship of the custodian of the two holy mosques and his excellency the Algerian president. It was attended on the Saudi side by His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister; His Excellency Nazir, the minister of petroleum and mineral resources and acting minister of planning; and Muhammad Hasan Faqhi, the Kingdom's ambassador in Algiers. On the Algerian side, it was attended by Dr Ahmad Taleb Ibrahmi, minister of foreign affairs; Abdelaziz Khallaf, minister of finance; Larbi Belkheir, the Algerian president's chief of staff; Abdelkarim Gherieb, Algeria's ambassador to the Kingdom.

Bendjedid Hosts Dinner

LD121436 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] President Chadli Bendjedid gave a dinner this evening at al-Mithaq Villa in honor of King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, custodian of the two holy mosques. This official dinner was attended by members of the Political Bureau, of the government, high state officials, as well as the members of the Saudi delegation and the diplomatic corps in Algiers.

At an official ceremony which also took place at the Al-Mithaq residence, President Chadli Bendjedid awarded the Al-Athir Medal to Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. Ammar Benaouda, doyen of the Order of National Merit, made a speech on the occasion in which he stressed that awarding the medal to King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz shows consideration and gratitude for the financial and moral support granted by the Saudi Kingdom to the glorious Algerian liberation revolution. This medal, he added, is also in consideration for the continued efforts made by the Saudi king to disseminate knowledge, science and progress within the kingdom.

The award of the medal by President Chadli Bendjedid to the custodian of the two holy mosques is also in recognition of the Saudi King's consistent work toward the unity of ranks, thought and action at an Arab and Islamic level. During the same ceremony, King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz awarded the Supreme Badr Order, the highest distinction in the Saudi Arabian Kingdom.

Talks Continue; Fahd Departs

LD122035 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Excerpts] King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, custodian of the two holy mosques, left Algeria this evening at the end of his state visit to our country at the invitation of FLN Secretary General and President Chadli Bendjadid, who was present at Houari Boumediene International Airport, accompanied by a number of Political Bureau members, government members, and members of the diplomatic corps. [passage omitted]

On the 2d day of the Saudi monarch's visit today, private political talks were held between President Chadli Bendjedid and King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, which later expanded to include members of the delegations of both countries. The talks covered bilateral cooperation between the two countries and ways of bolstering relations, the situation in the Arab arena and political issues of common interest. [passage omitted]

Saudi Statement on Visit

LD122338 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Statement issued on 12 March at the conclusion of the visit by King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sa'ud to Algeria]

[Text] In consolidation of the fraternal relations between the two brotherly countries, the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and of their close ties and their common membership in the Muslim Arab civilization, and out of their desire to reinforce the continuation of consultations and coordination, their faith in the need to continue efforts that are beneficial to the two countries in order to preserve Arab solidarity and endeavor to raise it to the level of the challenges facing the Arab nation from east to west, and at the invitation of His Excellency President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the FLN, King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the custodian of the two holy mosques and king of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, paid an official visit to Algeria on 11 and 12 March 1987.

During the visit the leaders of the two countries held talks that were marked by mutual trust and total understanding on bilateral relations and on Arab and international issues of common interest. These talks were also characterized by an identity of views and were attended, on the Algerian side, by Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs; Larbi Belkheir, member of the Central Committee and director of the president's office; Abdelaziz Khellef, member of the Central Committee and minister of finance; Abdelkrim Ghraieb, Algerian ambassador to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and Mohamed Kadri, director of the Arab Coun-

tries Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and on the Saudi side, by His Royal Highness Sa'ud al-Faysal minister of foreign affairs; His Excellency Hisham Nazir, minister of petroleum and mineral resource; and His Excellency Muhammad Hasan Faqi, Saudi Ambassador to Algeria.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction at the level of relations of brotherhood and cooperation between the two sisterly countries in various fields based on the common will and the sincere desire to develop them and activate them to serve the interests of the two fraternal peoples. After their analysis of the current Arab and international situation the two sides stressed their determination to mobilize the Arab potential in order to achieve effective Arab solidarity and continue consultations and coordination between them so as to confront the challenges facing joint Arab action.

In this respect, the two sides expressed their conviction about the need to provide the atmosphere that will allow the convening of the 13th summit in order to lay down a new strategy of Arab solidarity based essentially on the elimination of disagreements in Arab relations, the adoption of a policy of neighborliness and of dialogue and negotiation in solving the disagreements existing between Arab states. In this respect, the two sides confirmed their absolute support and backing for the struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, for free Palestinian decision-making and for the natural right of the Palestinian people to recover their lands and achieve self-determination including the establishment of an independent state on their national soil.

With regard to the Lebanese problem, the two sides renewed their appeal to the Lebanese parties to reach a formula of understanding between themselves in order to end the civil war and preserve Lebanon's Arabism, its territorial integrity, its independence and sovereignty through a constructive dialogue aimed at bringing peace and stability to all its parts under national legality.

With regard to the Iraq-Iran war, the two sides deplore the continuation of this war and urge the two warring sides to put an end to this destructive war, which has ruined their economies, exhausted their energies and hampered their progress, in order to find a final and just settlement that will guarantee the rights of both sides, preserve their dignity and spare the region from attempts aimed at expanding the war.

After reviewing the situation in southern Africa the two sides affirmed their support and absolute support for the liberation movements in South Africa and Namibia under the leadership of the ANC and SWAPO, in their legitimate struggle against enslavement and racism, in order to enable them to recover their legitimate rights for independence and freedom.

The two sides also confirmed their solidarity with the Frontline States opposed to the racist regime in Pretoria, stressing their desire to activate and expand Arab-African cooperation in order to serve the common interests of the Arab nation and the African peoples.

Discussing the international economic situation, the two sides expressed their support for the establishment of an international economic order that takes into consideration the Third World states' legitimate aspiration to development, justice, and fairness for all people's of the world.

They reaffirmed the need to continue consultations and coordination between them within OPEC with the aim of safeguarding the legitimate interests and rights of these states by adhereing to the recent OPEC agreement on production levels and prices and nonacceptance of any encroachment on the prices and production levels agreed upon. They urge all OPEC states to continue to implement the agreement by all possible means.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the fruitful results achieved during this meeting. They stressed the importance of continuing to hold fraternal meetings between officials of the two fraternal countries.

On this occasion His Excellency President Chadli Bendjedid awarded King Fahd the Al-Athir Medal of National Merit, and he was himself presented with the Badr Grand Decoration — the highest Saudi decoration — by King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the custodian of the two holy mosques

His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the custodian of the two holy mosques, expressed his thanks and appreciation for the hospitality and reception accorded him at the official and popular levels. He invited his Excellency Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria and FLN secretary general, to visit fraternal Saudi Arabia. His excellency accepted this noble invitation with pleasure with the understanding that its date will be fixed later.

Written in Algiers on 12 March 1987.

LIBYA

Al-Humaydi Welcomes Sudanese State Minister

LD130123 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0015 GMT 13 Mar 87

[Text] Brigadier Fadlallah Burmah, minister of state for defense in fraternal Sudan, and his accompanying delegation arrived in Tripoli yesterday on a visit to the Great Jamahiriyah. He was welcomed at Tripoli International Airport by Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi. The secretary of the General People's Committee for Communications and Maritime Transport, a number of officers of the Libyan Arab armed forces, and the ambassador and members of the Sudanese Embassy to the Jamahiriyah participated in the welcome ceremony.

Brigadier Fadlallah Burmah made a statement to JANA in which he expressed his pleasure to visit the Great Jamahiriyah, saying: I am very glad to visit the Jamahiriyah. This is not my first visit because I am coming to my homeland; I will not say my first homeland because there is only one homeland.

'Zionist' Radio Disinformation Alleged

LD121749 Tripoli JANA in English 1416 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] Tripoli, al-Marikh 12, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Radio Zionist enemy is continuing at present its disinformation and mad campaign against Great al-Fatih revolution and its increasing role worldwide.

This campaign comes within the purview of a similar campaign started off by the chieftain of the Zionist gangs, Hayim Herzog during his suspicious tour in the Pacific Ocean region.

One of the analysts at the radio enemy has said recently that Libya has a great influence in Malta.

Mention should be made that the U.S. Administration has for a long time continued its disinformation campaign against Great al-Jamahiriyah and the stances of the Great al-Fatih revolution.

It seems that this task for continuing this campaign has now been entrusted to the Zionists.

MOROCCO

Laraki Receives Jordanian Deputy Premier

LD121009 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] This evening Prime Minister Azzedine Laraki received Jordanian Deputy Prime Minister 'Abd al-Wahab al-Majali, who was accompanied by his country's ambassador in Rabat, Wa'il al-Masri. The talks focused on bilateral relations and means of strengthening them, especially in the fields of energy and minerals.

On this occasion Dr Azzedine Laraki praised the relations between the two countries, which are distinguished by the strong ties between His Majesty King Hassan II and His Majesty King Husayn. The meeting was attended by Minister of Energy and Mines Mohamed Fettah and the prime minister's close aides.

SUDAN

Foreign Minister Says Ethiopian Talks 'Positive'

JN121143 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1028 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] Khartoum, 12 Mar (SUNA) — Al-Sharif Zayn al-'Abidin Hindi, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has said his recent meeting in Addis Ababa with Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of Ethiopia's Provisional Military Administrative Council, constitute a positive step toward the realization of a peaceful solution to the southern Sudan issue. He said the meeting was successful and positive.

In a statement published today in *Al-Usbu'*, Al-Hindi said that, during the meetings of the fourth session of the Sudanese-YAR joint ministerial committee, it was agreed to introduce further articles to the agreement between the two countries on trade and cultural cooperation.

Al-Hindi has visited Addis Ababa and Sanaa recently. He attended the 45th session of the OAU ministerial council and led the Sudanese delegation to the Sudanese-YAR joint ministerial committee.

Al-Mahdi Receives SDAR President's Message

JN121308 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1040 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] Khartoum, 12 Mar (SUNA) — Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has received a message from SDAR President Mohamed Abdelaziz when he received Abdelkader Taleb Omar, member of the Polisario Politiburo and SDAR interior minister. [name and titles as received] The message dealt with the latest developments in the Saharan issue.

Al-Siyasah said Abdelkader Taleb is currently holding contacts with leaders of Sudanese parties to brief them on the situation in the SDAR. Taleb is expected to leave Khartoum today.

Al-Hindi Invited To Attend Conference on Chad

JN121826 Khartoum SUNA in English 1720 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] Khartoum Mar 12 (SUNA) — Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Zayn al-'Abidin al-Hindi has received an invitation from the Nigerian Government to attend the proposed conference of Chad neighbouring countries which is scheduled to be held in Lagos, current Mar 25-26.

The Nigerian ambassador to Khartoum who conferred with Al-Hindi here today said the proposed conference will discuss the means of (?solving) the Chadian problem.

The minister has promised to attend the conference, a reliable source at the Foreign Ministry confirmed.

The Nigerian ambassador in a press statement following the meeting said he reviewed with Al-Hindi the situation in Chad and the suitable means of halting the war.

The Nigerian Government in a written messages conveyed to the State Council member 'Ali Hasan Taj al-Din here yesterday, suggested convening of a ministerial conference to back Sudan initiative that aimed at solving the Chadian question.

The neighbouring countries to Chad comprising Sudan, Nigeria, Cameroon, Niger, Libya and Chad were also invited for the conference.

Al-Mahdi Accepts Labor Minister's Resignation

JN121838 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1735 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 12 Mar (SUNA) Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi informed the Council of Ministers during its regular meeting today that he had accepted the resignation of Walter

Koni Juwak, minister of labor and social insurance. The prime minister said that he had authorized Minister of Works Muhammad Tahir al-Jilani to supervise the work of the Labor Ministry. [passage omitted]

'Unofficial' Contacts With Garang Disclosed

JN121225 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1020 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] Khartoum, 12 Mar (SUNA) — A ranking government source has disclosed to *Al-Siyasah* that unofficial contacts are currently being held with the Garang movement with the aim of bringing the viewpoints of the government and the movement closer together.

The source said the Peace Ministry exploits these efforts to learn about the Garang movement's stand on the constitutional conference and the preparations to hold it. He asserted that the ministry is currently looking for a temporary building to host the constitutional conference and participants in it as part of the preparations the ministry is undertaking. He said setting a date for the conference will follow the stage of preparations as well as learning the Garang movement's final stand on the constitutional national conference. In this regard, the source explained that the movement is asked to prove good intentions and to sit at the negotiating table through the constitutional conference to tackle the country's national issues.

A responsible source at the Peace Ministry declined to discuss the nature of the unofficial contacts being held with the rebel movement. However, he pointed out that such contacts would create a favorable atmosphere for negotiations although the ministry is not a party to these contacts.

On the other hand, the national committee preparing for the constitutional conference will meet on 21 March to form subcommittees that will prepare for the conference and call for its convocation.

SPLM-SPLA's Garang Discusses Capture of Pibor

EA121756 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] The leader of the SPLM-SPLA, Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior, held a press conference yesterday in Addis Ababa, the Ethiopian capital, attended by many foreign news media. In a reply to a question whether he personally directed the fight against the government forces at Pibor garrison, Col Garang said he did. Asked whether the video film of the capture and occupation of Pibor by the SPLA which was being shown during the press conference might be any other place and not Pibor, the SPLA commander in chief told the press conference that those journalists who doubted the authenticity of the video film were invited by the SPLA to travel to Pibor Town to see the situation for themselves.

In a answer to the question of whether after the fighting the SPLA captured POW's, Col Garang said that by the time he left Pibor Town, which he said the SPLA would not evacuate, there were 20 POW's. He said that the POW's were receiving good treatment and were free to choose whether to be released to join the Khartoum side of the war or to remain with the SPLA in accordance with the movement's policy which respects the Geneva 1949 convention.

In answering the question about the strategic importance of Pibor, the SPLM-SPLA leader told the correspondents that the number of government troops and the heavy armament, in addition to the defense arrangement, indicated that the government attached serious importance to the garrison which he said was commanded by a colonel.

In reply to the role played in the fighting by the government militia, Col Garang said the government had recruited about 2,000 militia from among the Murle nationality, half of whom later switched to the movement side and fought alongside the SPLA. The rest, he said, had either returned to their villages or had gone with the fleeing government soldiers. He revealed to the press conference that Khartoum had bombed Pibor soon after its capture but only one SPLA soldier was slightly injured as a result of the air raid.

Concerning the peace process, the SPLM-SPLA leader said the movement, plus the national alliance for the salvation of the nation, have all been for the holding of the national constitutional conference to solve the problems of the Sudan. Col Garang (?accused) Prime Minister Sadiq al-Mahdi of obstructing the peace process and said that he had no right to invite the movement. It is the problem which should be solved by all political forces in the country. The role of the (?destructive) government is simply to facilitate the holding of the proposed national constitutional conference, Col Garang added.

Asked about the several offers by some foreign countries for mediation, the SPLM-SPLA chief said the problem was purely a Sudanese affair and should be solved by the Sudanese themselves who have open channels of contact.

The SPLM-SPLA leader took the opportunity of the press conference to announce that the town of Paryang in northern Upper Nile had fallen to the SPLA forces on 10 March 1987. The town of Paryang was occupied by SPLA forces of Hadid Battalion under the command of Captain John (Hayar) after heavy fighting. Remnants of the enemy force at Paryang had fled to Kadugli in southern Kurdufan.

The press conference, whose full text will be published in the (?future inside) the newsletter, was attended by Joseph Oduho, senior political adviser to the chairman and commander in chief of the SPLA; Major General Wani Igga; Yusuf Kuwah (Matei); Lieutenant Colonel Martin Manyiel Ayunwal, alternate member of the SPLM-SPLA Political Military High Command; and by Captain Simeon (Muridi Dimo) who used to have Pibor and Pochala, now under the SPLA control, as his electoral constituency.

Radio SPLA Claims Military Successes in Juba

EA122247 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Excerpt] Details of SPLA raid on Gumbo radio station close to Juba on 24 February 1987 have emerged. According to Radio SPLA correspondent accompanying the combined force of Tingli, (Mukshashah) and (Dafrang) that had carried out the raid, one power generator at the station was completely destroyed. Four policemen were killed as well as 75 militia men. Our correspondent also said that more than 300 houses were burned down during the raid.

In another development, the same SPLA forces operating under the overall command of Lieutenant Colonel (Glario Modi Khorinya) ambushed enemy forces at Lologo village along the Juba-Torit road killing three policemen and destroyed a lorry bearing the registration plate number 5005. The ambush took place on 25 February 1987.

Three days later on 28 February 1987, SPLA forces engaged the enemy at Liria police station in a clash that lasted for 6 hours. Enemy casualties in the fight totalled six policemen and seven militiamen killed. Many houses were also burned down in this operation. [passage omitted]

Work Reportedly Resumes on Jonglei Canal Project

JN121243 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1035 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] Khartoum, 12 Mar (SUNA) — The newspaper *Al-Siyasah* said today that work on the second phase of the Jonglei Canal project has resumed after it stopped in 1983 for security reasons. The project costs $100 million with Sudanese and Egyptian contributions. Drilling will extend from Bor to Sobat for a distance of 360 km.

Irrigation Minister Aldo Ago explained to the Constituent Assembly that the project will provide a billion cubic meters of water to the dams area which were lost as a result of evaporation. He said the project represents a development leap for Sudan and Egypt, adding that the Irrigation Ministry has prepared a future plan for setting up agricultural and electric projects in the southern region.

TUNISIA

Bourguiba Holds Talks With Libya's Al-Humaydi

LD121330 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba this morning received Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi in the presence of Rachid Sfar, Mansour Shkiri, Hedi Mabrouk, and Zine Labedine Ben Ali. Maj al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi made the following statement:

I had the honor to meet his excellency the president, the supreme combatant Habib Bourguiba, president of the republic, and conveyed to him greetings from his brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and his wishes for long life, health, and happiness to lead Tunisia toward progress and greatness. During our meeting with the president we had an opportunity to talk about fraternal relations between the two countries and ways to reinforce and develop them.

I felt the president's great interest in and efforts to develop these relations, and he issued during this meeting some directives in this respect in the interests of the two fraternal peoples. We also had an opportunity to meet with the brothers, the supreme combatant's aides, in Munastir yesterday and the day before. We met for a long time and discussed a number of important points aimed at developing Tunisian-Libyan relations in the interests of the two peoples and for the benefit of the Arab Maghreb as a whole. I felt the great interest and we hope that, after this meeting which I had the honor to have with the president, our relations will in the future and shortly, please God, be in an excellent state because we have set up the bases of relations and several issues and points became clear. I am very happy with this visit and with its results, and I am also very happy with this meeting with his excellency President Habib Bourguiba.

Sfar, Al-Humaydi Hold Talks

LD122034 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1830 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Excerpts] Tunis, 12 Mar (JANA) — Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi met Brother Rachid Sfar, the Tunisian prime minister at noon today. During this meeting, the bilateral relations between the two fraternal countries and the means to develop them in a way to serve the interests of the Arab people in the two fraternal countries, the Great Jamahiriyah and fraternal Tunisia, were discussed. [passage omitted]

Brother Rachid Sfar, held a banquet at noon today in honor of Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi. [passage omitted]

Al-Humaydi Ends Visit

LD122136 Tripoli JANA in English 1945 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] Tripoli, 12 Mar — Major al-Humaydi this evening ended a 3-day visit to the Tunisian Republic which took place at the invitation of the Tunisian Government, in the framework of the consolidation of relations between the two fraternal countries, the Great Jamahiriyah and Tunisia, for the benefit of the Arab people of the two fraternal countries.

Major al-Humaydi left Tunis at noon today and was seen off at Carthage International Airport by Brother Mezri Chekir, minister for the civil service and administrative reform, and Brother Zine Labedine Ben Ali, minister of the interior, and by other Tunisian government officials.

WESTERN SAHARA

Polisario Threatens To Attack EEC Fishing Vessels

AU130754 Paris AFP in English 0134 GMT 13 Mar 87

[Text] Rome, March 12 (AFP) — The Polisario Front threatened on Thursday to attack fishing vessels of the 12-nation European Economic Community if the EEC signs a fishing agreement with Morocco including the coastal waters of the disputed Western Sahara.

Polisario's European representative Mohammed Sitati, speaking in Rome, said the agreement being negotiated would be illegal if it included waters off the coast of the former Spanish territory, which have been annexed by Morocco.

European fishing boats would be in a "war zone" if they ventured off the Saharan coast, "and we would be compelled to attack them," Mr. Sitati said at a press conference here.

A fishing agreement signed in 1983 refers to "waters under Moroccan jurisdiction without a precise delimitation," he said. He warned that the renewed version of the agreement under negotiation must not be "ambigious like the 1983 one."

Polisario guerrillas have been harassing the Moroccan Army in a campaign to seek independence for the territory, which Spain abandoned in 1976.

CHAD

Fighting Continues North of 16th Parallel

GUNT: French Vehicle Destroyed
LD121511 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] Radio Bardai today reported a statement by the official spokesman for the GUNT that said: Forces of the GUNT National Liberation Army this morning confronted a unit of FAN forces, led by a French aerial spotter vehicle, that had crossed the 16th parallel northward. The vehicle was destroyed and four technicians and an adviser in it were killed. FAN elements suffered human and material losses. Sources of the Chadian National Liberation Army intelligence says that the escalation of operations and the intensity of fire used in the attacks by the liberation forces have created panic in the FAN and that those forces have been complaining, deserting, and abandoning their positions. Such incidents are being confirmed daily, indicating their deteriorating morale and collapse.

France Denies Report
LD121727 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] A French vehicle loaded with aircraft detection equipment was reportedly destroyed this morning in northern Chad by the pro-Libyan GUNT forces. The four technicians and the military expert on board the vehicle were reportedly killed, according to Tripoli Radio. The information has been categorically denied by the French Defense Ministry.

Libya Bombs Near Faya-Largeau
AB121509 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1330 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] Yesterday at 1730, the Libyan Air Force bombed the (Segui) and Bedo localities, north of Faya-Largeau. The raid was aimed essentially at the innocent civilian population. [Words indistinct] to the logic of this war imposed on us by the Tripoli regime. This is not the first time that the civilian population has been the target of Libyan air raids. In several localities in the northern part of our country, civilians have always been killed following the violent bombings by the Libyan aggressor troops. The war, imposed by the Libyan regime on our country, calls for sacrifice by all Chadian (?sons) to safeguard our fatherland.

FANT Reports Continued Success
AB121915 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1855 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Communique No 44 issued in Ndjamena by the Chadian National Armed Forces High Command on 12 March]

[Text] As we told you, the Chadian National Armed Forces [FANT] (?have continued) to track down the Libyan apprentice soldiers everywhere they may be. After last Sunday's violent fighting at Tekro, it is the turn of [name of locality indistinct], located north of Fada, to receive the lesson it deserves. This locality was completely destroyed. The enemy suffered enormous human and material losses. The tally of this fighting will be given to you later.

Ndjamena Reports Failure of Khartoum Meeting
AB131006 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 0530 GMT 13 Mar 87

[Text] As said in the headlines, there was indeed a meeting between Chadian and Libyan delegations. In fact, on Saturday, 7 March, a meeting was held between the representatives of the Chadian Government and the Libyan Jamahiriyah in Khartoum under the auspices of the Sudanese Government. The Chadian delegation was led by Ahmed Korom, secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation. It also included (Dishar el-Disangar), member of the National Union for Independence and Revolution Central Committee. The Libyan delegation included Jadallah Azzuz al-Talhi, secretary for foreign liaison [title as heard], and Colonel 'Abd al-Aziz Mas'ud.

The purpose of the meeting, held in the presence of Sudanese Government representatives, was to seek ways and means to achieve a peaceful settlement of the armed conflict between the two countries. To settle this conflict, the Chadian Government has always called for, and sought to establish, a dialogue with Libya, despite the latter's rejection of this solution.

At the Khartoum meeting, Libya, which as everyone knows, has continued to strengthen its troops and military equipment in the north of Chad, displayed an unacceptably intransigent attitude, thus reneging on an earlier commitment made by the two delegations to negotiate a settlement to the Chadian-Libyan conflict.

According to a communique issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, the responsibility for the failure of the meeting is to be entirely borne by the Libyan delegation because of its intransigent attitude. Contrary to the Libyan propaganda, the meeting was never meant to facilitate reconciliation between the so-called Chadian factions. It was indeed meant to examine the armed conflict between Chad and Libya.

The communique goes on to note that the Chadian Government remains consistent in its policy of dialogue and reiterates its willingness to work for a negotiated solution to the conflict between Chad and Libya, a solution that must put an end to the aggression and occupation of Chad by Libya.

Chadian Embassy Welcomes OAU Bureau's Statement
NC121629 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1552 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] Cairo, 12 Mar (MENA)—Chad has praised the statement issued by the Coordination Bureau of the 22d OAU summit in Cairo yesterday, Wednesday, because it acknowledges that the basic issue in Chad is its conflict with expansionist Libya, noting that this issue is not limited to aggression against Chadian

territory, but is also a violation of OAU principles, particularly regarding territorial integrity, respect for sovereignty, and non-intervention in the domestic affairs of other countries.

This was revealed in a statement issued today by the Chadian Embassy in Cairo, which declared that although the OAU's Coordination Bureau acknowledged that the crisis is a result of Libyan intervention, its statement was not as strong as Chad would have liked in addressing the expansionist Libyan aggression against the Chadian people.

The embassy statement asserted that Libya is continuously reinforcing its military position in Chad and conducts brutal and indiscriminate shelling of various areas, particularly Fada and Zouar.

French Cooperation Minister Arrives for Visit
AB121620 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1330 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] The French cooperation minister arrived in Ndjamena today at 1400 for a 24-hour visit to our country. Reporter Abba Ali Kaya has the details:

[Kaya] In fact, French Cooperation Minister Michel Aurillac arrived in Ndjamena today from Niamey. He was welcomed upon his arrival by Tahar Guinassou, minister of livestock and rural water, who is acting minister of foreign affairs and cooperation. The [French] minister, who will visit our country for 24 hours, has a very busy schedule. This evening at 1630, he will sign an agreement at the Ministry of Finance. At 1730, he will be received in audience by President El Hadj Hissein Habre, the head of state. Tomorrow, Mr Aurillac will visit Abeche and Biltine.

France is one of the primary partners of our country. It grants our country multifaceted assistance in basic sectors. One such sector is the economic area where France gives Chad some grants. The second sector concerns the training of hundreds of Chadian officers, a program with an annual budget of Fr200 million. The third sector is technical cooperation, where France carries out a technical assistance program in various ministries, for the rehabilitation of our administrative machinery.

It should also be recalled that this is Michel Aurillac's third visit to our country since he was appointed to head the Cooperation Ministry in March 1986. He will be visiting the interior of the country for the second time. The first time, he visited Kalait, Abeche, Mongo, and Moundou. Michel Aurillac's visit will help boost French-Chadian cooperation and revitalize the joint cooperation commission that is expected to meet in May 1987.

GAMBIA

Final Results of Election Give PPP 31 Seats

AB121828 Paris AFP in English 1647 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] Banjul, March 12 (AFP) — Gambian President Dawda Jawara and his People's Progressive Party (PPP) have scored a much bigger win than expected following Wednesdays' presidential and parliamentary elections.

Final results Thursday showed the PPP picked up 59.18 percent of the votes, increasing from 28 to 31 their seats in the 36-seat parliament.

Sir Dawda's main opposition, the National Convention Party (NCP) and the year-old Gambia People's Party (GPP), both failed widespread expectations to increase their support. The NCP, led by Sherif Mustapha Dibba, increased its number of seats in the parliament from four to five, but won less votes than in the 1982 elections when Mr. Dibba was in jail following an attempted coup d'etat. The GPP which previously had three parliamentary representatives now has none.

Neither Mr. Dibba nor GPP leader Assan Musa Camara has been elected.

More than 79 per cent of the population voted in the elections, which were supervised by the opposition parties, and passed without incident.

Sir Dawda's decisive win gives him a solid mandate to follow his program of austerity, demanded by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to get the Gambian economy back on keel.

The president will also give top priority to the five year old confederation plan with Senegal.

Opposition Leader Hints at Possible Fraud

AB121835 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 12 Mar 87

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] President Sir Dawda Jawara of The Gambia will be well pleased with the results of yesterday's presidential and parliamentary elections. He took 60 percent of the vote to give him another 5 years in office against two opponents, Sherif Dibba of the NCP [National Convention Party] and Assan Musa Camara of the GPP [Gambia People's Party]. The opposition candidates only managed to seize 5 seats in the 36-seat assembly, and the opposition is predictably disappointed. From Banjul, Babacar Gaye cabled this report:

[Begin recording] Opposition leaders in The Gambia are finding it well nigh impossible to recover from their state of shock after their generally poor performance in yesterday's presidential and parliamentary elections. The leader of the opposition NCP, Mr Sherif Mustapha Dibba, who failed in his bid for both the presidency and membership of parliament, told me in the presence of some of his supporters who had apparently come to console him, that the PPP [People's Progressive Party] had used huge sums of money to canvas for votes. Mr Dibba also told me that he would not even rule out fraud as a factor in the opposition's defeat. Mr Dibba did not elaborate, however, adding only that he is waiting for his polling agents to report to him physically, as there are no means of reaching them in the provinces.

The leader of the GPP, Mr Assan Musa Camara, who also lost his seat, was no less shocked at the results, since he said he had been confident that his party would win.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the other opposition party, the People's Democratic Organization for Independence and Socialism, PDOIS, said that the party is not worried about its performance in this election. Their goal, he said, is a long-term one and for the purposes of realism, they had fielded no candidate for the presidencey and only five candidates in the parliamentary elections. [end recording]

GHANA

Zambian President Arrives for 24-Hour Visit

AB121844 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] The Zambian president, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, arrived in Accra today to begin a 24-hour working visit to Ghana. He is accompanied by 11 high-ranking officials. President Kaunda was welcomed at the airport by the chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, PNDC members, secretaries of state, service commanders, and members of the diplomatic corps as well as a large enthusiastic crowd.

From the airport, President Kaunda and Chairman Rawlings went to the Revolution Square where Dr Kaunda laid a wreath in memory of the fallen heroes. The two leaders later drove through some of the principal streets of Accra and met cheers from the large crowd that had lined the streets. A reception in honor of President Kaunda is being held at the State House this evening.

President Kaunda flew in from Cairo where he attended a 2-day meeting of the OAU Coordinating Bureau on the Chad conflict as well as other issues on the continent. The Zambian president, who is also chairman of the Frontline States, was to have attended Ghana's 30th independence anniversary celebration as the guest of honor, but he could not honor the invitation because of threats of invasion of his country by the racist South Africa regime.

GHANAIAN TIMES Questions U.S. Denial on Chad

AB120940 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 12 Mar 87

[From the press review]

[Text] The *Ghanaian Times* comments on the U.S. State Department's denial that it has military advisors in Chad. It feels this

denial is not convincing because it does not reflect the logic of the U.S. involvement in Chad since France and the United States cleared the way for Hissein Habre to destroy the OAU interim peace solution in Chad and seize Ndjamena in 1983. Concluding, the *Times* says as in El Salvador, Nicaragua, and the many other places in the world where the United States has caused, supported, and is supporting violence, the denial is another example of the Reagan administration's great quality — a poor liar.

LIBERIA

Students Threaten Nationwide Demonstration

AB122205 Paris AFP in English 1426 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Excerpt] Monrovia, March 12 (AFP) — Liberian student leaders have threatened to mobilize their ranks in a massive nationwide demonstration "to be manifested in all forms" against a proposed legislative bill to ban the country's main students' body, the Liberia National Students Union (LINSU), the *Mirror* newspaper reported Thursday.

The newspaper, quoting a statement by the student union, said the House of Representatives bill to dissolve LINSU has created an "uncompromising anger all over the country" among students, and "is rapidly developing into explosive crisis in all Liberian schools."

The students did not say when they would demonstrate, but LINSU Deputy Secretary-General Dugbeh Nyan said the proposed bill was "treading on an unconstitutional path and inviting crisis and confrontation between students and government officials." Mr. Nyan described the bill, which is yet to receive government approval, as "a naked mockery of democracy", and called on the Senate not to concur with "the unconstitutional action" by the representatives.

Last week the parliamentary representatives moved a motion calling for a ban on LINSU, which it accused of engaging in national politics and causing sporadic and student uprisings, violence and vandalism.

The legislators also charged that certain persons within and outside Liberia with "foreign ideologies inimical to the Liberian people have infiltrated the rank and file of LINSU and indoctrinated its leadership with their philosophy." The students have denied the charges, saying they were "calculated attempts by authorities to curtail the rights of students and prohibit the free association of students." [passage omitted]

NIGER

France's Aurillac Comments on Economic Relations

AB120943 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Excerpts] French Cooperation Minister Michel Aurillac is still visiting our country. This afternoon, he made a series of visits to various quarters in Niamey and its vicinity. [passage omitted] At the end of these visits, Minister Aurillac gave a press conference at which he spoke of the Chad-Libya conflict, bilateral relations, and French assistance to the Third World countries in general. Concerning bilateral relations and cooperation, Mr Aurillac, who has already held talks with Niger authorities and particularly with President Seyni Kountche, said that they are doing well. Listen to him talking about the talks he held with the head of state this morning:

[Begin recording] [Aurillac] [passage omitted] The head of state and I took stock of bilateral relations, which are doing well and which we consider as very important. This is why France is anxious to cooperate closely with the other financial backers ready to assist Niger. In fact, this is one of the issues I discussed with the head of state, especially the preparations for the next financial backers' conference, scheduled for June 1987 in Geneva. (?This conference) is a very important factor in the development program of Niger in the years ahead. We also discussed the conditions under which private investments will be developed in Niger. You are aware that over the past few months, the French Government has been pursuing a policy to develop private investments in Africa. [passage omitted]

[Unidentified reporter] Still within the framework of Niger-France priviledged cooperation, you have just said that you will visit the (?Arlit region). What are the prospects for Niger's economy in the (?uranium sector)?

[Aurillac] As far as uranium is concerned, the prospects are not excellent because its current price on the international market is down. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

Visits Zinder, Leaves for Chad

AB121610 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Excerpts] French Cooperation Minister Michel Aurillac arrived in Zinder this morning accompanied by Sani Bako, our minister of foreign affairs and cooperation. In Zinder, the last leg of his visit to our country, Mr Aurillac was welcomed by Lieutenant Colonel Moumouni Djermakoye Adamou, prefect of the region. Reporter Mohamed Madou has the details:

[Begin recording] Shortly after his arrival in Zinder, the French cooperation minister went to inspect the (?falki) off-season crop project in Mirria District. [passage omitted] Before departing for Chad, the French cooperation minister met with the French community residing in Zinder. Our minister of foreign affairs and cooperation left Zinder late in the morning for Niamey. [end recording]

NIGERIA

2 More Dead in Religious Clashes, 489 Arrested

AB130703 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 13 Mar 87

[Text] The police have announced that 489 people have so far been arrested following the disturbances in Kaduna State. A breakdown of the arrests shows that the highest number of 399

were made in Zaria, followed by 27 in Sabongari, Kaduna. Seventeen were arrested in (Kaiwo), 15 in (Andua-Sanuku), 12 in (Tulun-Kawa,) and 8 in Tudun Wada, all in Kaduna. And in Kafanchan, where the disturbances started at the weekend, 11 people have been put into custody.

The police have also announced two more deaths in Kaduna, and the shooting of a man by security men on patrol. A joint patrol by the Army and police continues, and all is now reported calm. There have been no incidents in the affected areas since midnight (?Wednesday).

Army To Shoot Arsonists

AB122000 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] The Army has given a warning that henceforth anyone physically found to be committing arson or murder will be shot. Brigadier Peter Ademokhai, the general officer commanding the 1st Mechanized Division of the Army, told a news conference in Kaduna today that the measure has become imperative in order to forestall upheaval and the breakdown of law and order. Brig Ademokhai, who is also a member of the Armed Forces Ruling Council, said that the present administration will not allow itself to be diverted from its course of economic reconstruction by a few irresponsible citizens.

He expressed concern that juveniles between the ages of 9 and 14 were being used in acts of arson. He appealed to parents not to allow people with bad intentions to influence their [passage indistinct]. (?360) people have been arrested in Kaduna alone in connection with the recent disturbances in some parts of Kaduna State. He added that many more arrests have been made in other parts of the state and that [words indistinct] and farms had been (?looted).

Brig Ademokhai reminded the public of the need to observe the [words indistinct] imposed on the state yesterday.

Papers Urge Action in Wake of Religious Clashes

Tolerance, Inquiry Called For

AB121738 Lagos International Service in English
0830 GMT 12 Mar 87

[From the Press Review]

[Text] The *Daily Times* and the *Nigerian Tide* express concern over the reported religious clashes between Muslims and Christians in some parts of Kaduna State. The papers note with regret that religion, whose main aim should be love and tolerance, is gradually being turned into a thing of hatred, conflict, and destruction. They, however, welcome efforts being made by the law enforcement agents to bring the situation under control. Nevertheless, the papers want the authorities to realize that the crisis has potentials of spreading fast nationwide because of its nature. The *Times* and the *Tide* therefore want security agents to be put at alert nationwide.

While the papers call on the Federal Government to set up a panel to find out the cause of the conflict, they urge religious leaders all over the country to make their followers realize the need to be more tolerant.

In a similar editorial, the *Daily Sketch* wonders why the Federal Government has not made its views known on reports by the various commissions of inquiry into the different religious disturbances in the country. The paper believes that an effective and legally viable control mechanism to eliminate religious fanaticism can only emerge after the government has taken action on the various reports. The *Sketch* reminds the authorities that religious conflict is a serious issue that should be given due attention.

Punishment Demanded

AB130929 Lagos International Service in English
0830 GMT 13 Mar 87

[From the press review]

[Text] The *National Concord* and the *Daily Sketch* condemn the recent violent clashes between some Muslim and Christian students in some parts of Kaduna State. The papers see no justification whatsoever for the instigators of these violent incidents. They believe that the nation has witnessed enough religious crises, that the Federal Government should now take action to forestall any future recurrences. While the *Concord* expresses its deep sympathy for the families of those affected by the incident, it calls on the government to ensure that all those responsible for the crisis are speedily identified and brought to book. The paper also calls on the authorities of the nation's higher institutions of learning to monitor more closely future developments on their campuses, with a view to nipping in the bud any identified tensions before they escalate into crisis dimensions.

The *Sketch*, on its part, urges the government to ban, with immediate effect, open preachings and religious processions throughout the country. The paper submits that if religion is to be meaningful, it must be seen to preach love and peace.

TOGO

Eyadema Announces Cabinet Reshuffle, 12 March

AB121251 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] By a presidential decree signed today, 12 March, by the president of the republic, the Government of the Republic of Togo is composed as follows, with effect from 12 March 1987:

President of the republic and minister of national defense
General Gnassingbe Eyadema
Minister of Justice and keeper of the Djidjogbe Lacle seals
Kpotivi Tevi
Planning and Mines
Barry Moussa Barque
Minister delegate at the presidency in charge of information
Gbenyon Amegboh

Interior
Komlan Agbetiafa
Technical education and professional training
Koffi Edoh
Labor and civil service
Ditokotitou Yagninim
National education and scientific research
Tchaa-Kozah Tchalim
Rural Development
Koffi Walla
Public health, social affairs, and women's affairs
Ayssah Agbetra
Industry and state corporations
Koffi Djondo
Economy and finance
Komlan Alipui
Foreign affairs and cooperation
Yaovi Adodo
Environment and tourism
Yao Komlanvi
Commerce and transport
N-Souwodji Kawo Ehe
Youth, sports, and culture
Komla Dometo Gnemenyao
Equipment, post, and telecommunications
Nassirou Ayeva

Foreign Affairs Minister: Ghana Ready for Talks

AB121750 Paris AFP in French 1048 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Excerpts] Lome, 12 Mar (AFP) — Ghanaian head of state Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings regretted the postponement, earlier this year, of what has been termed a reconciliation conference to be held in Yamoussoukro (the political capital of Ivory Coast), under the auspices of President Houphouet-Boigny.

This was affirmed to the press on Wednesday by Mr Atsu-Koffi Amega, Togolese minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, on his return from Accra, where he headed a Togolese Government delegation to the festivities marking Ghana's 30th independence anniversary. This conference was to bring together, in January, the heads of state of Togo, Burkina Faso, and Ghana in the presence of the president of the OAU, Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso.

Mr Amega, who was received during his visit to Accra by the Ghanaian head of state, declared that Flight Lt Rawlings was ready to sit at the negotiating table. He added that Flight Lt Jerry Rawlings was prepared to attend any meeting aimed at finding a solution to the dispute between Ghana and Togo. [passage omitted]

Furthermore, the Togolese foreign affairs minister indicated that the Ghanaian head of state had expressed his gratitude to General Eyadema for having accepted his invitation. He said during the audience, Flight Lt Rawlings stressed the need for Ghana and Togo to reinforce their cooperation to promote economic development.

Though Togo reopened its border with Ghana recently, after it was closed following the serious incidents of 23 and 24 September, the Accra government, which took the same measures soon afterwards, has still not reopened its border with Togo. The free movement of people and goods, always intense between the two countries, is therefore officially still suspended.

Officals Urge Cooperation Along Beninese Border

AB121005 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] Benin-Togo cooperation is very healthy. This is evidenced by the fact that Togolese Interior Minister Kpotivi Djidjorgbe Lacle and Colonel Edouard Zodehougan [Beninese minister delegate to the president in charge of interior, public security, and territorial administration] yesterday undertook an information tour along the border area between our two countries. Their objective was to brief the border dwellers on the need to maintain the atmosphere of peace, security, and of neighborliness established by the Governments of Cotonou and Lome and also to insist on the need to protect the flora and fauna in order to check desert encroachment. Kpotivi Lacle and Lieutenant Colonel [title as heard] Zodehougan were yesterday at Mandouri [Togo], some 100 km from Dapango, and later at Gando [Benin], a border town (?45) km southeast of Sassane-Mango.

In these towns, the first areas they visited, the emissaries of the Togolese and Beninese governments appealed to the inhabitants to preserve the peace established by Presidents Eyadema and Kerekou, reminding them that it is peace that will enable them to develop harmoniously.

According to Mr Lacle and Mr Zodehougan, it is necessary for the two peoples to live in peace, without which we cannot pursue our development efforts. To this end, the two speakers recalled the cogency of the bilateral agreements signed between Cotonou and Lome concerning the free movement of persons and property. The second point raised by the two ministers concerns the protection of the vegetation and animal life. On this point, they appealed to their audience to put into practice the advise given them by the agents of the forestry and wild life department in the higher interest of our two nations. They finally appealed to the border dwellers to be vigilant to preserve the climate of health and love between Togo and Benin and to fight together against the enemies of our two revolutions.

British Coastal Survey Ship Makes Port Call

AB122305 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Excerpt] Within the framework of the good relations between the British Royal Navy and the Togolese Navy, a British warship has been in Lome harbour since this morning. This warship, the *HMS Hecla*, is on its second trip to Togo. Its first trip was last year. The ship was commissioned by the Royal Navy on 9 September 1965. *HMS Hecla* belongs to the group of four *Hecla* class coastal survey ships. They are designed for a combined oceanographical and hydrographic role. [passage omitted]

ANGOLA

UNITA Details Attacks on Government Forces

MB121933 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Angola 1730 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Communique from the UNITA chief of general staff issued on 24 February]

[Text] In Uige Province on [2-second break in transmission] our forces captured an enemy post at Aldeia Vicosa, between Vista Alegre and Quitexe. After a 1- hour battle, the enemy abandoned that position and (?fled) to Quitexe, suffering nine losses. A total of 11 AK weapons, 1 RPK, 1 RPG-7, and 5,000 AK rounds of ammunition were captured.

In Malange Province on 23 February, our forces attacked the enemy barracks at Monte Alegre. Fighting lasted 1 and 3/4 hours and the enemy fled in disarray. A total of 21 AK weapons, one 60-mm mortar, and 9,000 AK rounds of ammunition were captured. The enemy suffered 11 confirmed losses and 118 people living under the yoke of the enemy were freed.

In Huambo province on 24 February, our forces victoriously attacked the enemy camp at Bela Vista on the paved road linking Huambo and Bie Provinces. The assault was carried out at night. Surprised by the attack, the enemy suffered 27 losses. Our forces captured 42 AK weapons, three 60-mm mortars, 4 RPG-7's, 1 grenade launcher, and 14,300 rounds of ammunition, as well as other war materiel, medicines, and foodstuffs. Sixteen vehicles were burned and [word indistinct] a large quantity of war materiel, which was in transit to Bie Province. The installations of the ministry of State Security, the FAPLA political commissariat, and a power station that supplied the village were destroyed.

In Cuando Cubango Province on 22 February, one of our regular army brigades carried out pincer ambush on an enemy column traveling from Cuito-cuanavale to (?Nimango). This Column consisted of the 8th and 16th Brigades, which were dealing with logistics and carrying engineering equipment to rebuild the strategic bridge over the (?Lupire) River, which was destroyed by UNITA's special commandos. Fighting lasted 4 hours and the middle section of the column was broken. Three supply vehicles, thirteen transport vehicles, one BTR-60, and two vehicles with 14.5-mm antiaircraft guns were burned. A total of 22 AK weapons, 2 communication radios, and documents belonging to the 4th military region's [words indistinct] were captured. The enemy left 21 men on the battlefield, among whom was 1 communications officer.

These operations yielded the following results: 68 FAPLA forces killed, 99 weapons captured, 31 vehicles destroyed, 1 armored personnel carrier destroyed, 2 communication radio captured, two 14.5-mm antiaircraft guns destroyed, and 28,300 AK rounds of ammunition captured.

Our forces suffered 9 losses, 23 wounded, and 11 weapons destroyed.

Kwacha [dawn] Africa, Kwacha Angola, Kwacha UNITA.

United we will win.

Issued at Jamba, the bastion of Angola resistance on 24 February 1987.

[Signed] General Amos Demostenes Chilingutila, chief of the General Staff of the UNITA Armed Forces

Marks 21st Anniversary

MB130640 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 13 Mar 87

[Text] Free Land of Angola — [No dateline as received] UNITA Vice-President Jeremias Chitunda has said that the international community is gradually beginning to understand the reality of the Angolan situation. Speaking in an interview in Jamba yesterday to mark the 21st anniversary of UNITA, which falls on March 13, Mr Chitunda said UNITA was winning more and more friends and sympathizers in the world because they now realize UNITA's growing strength and the need for peace and reconciliation in Angola. He said that the killings and oppression of the Angolan people by the Soviet-Cuban forces of occupation have reached unprecedented proportions and appealed to the international community to help revive the Alvor accords, which guaranteed the right of people to elect their own government in a free and fair election. As UNITA enters its 22d year of existence, the movement is more confident than ever before of achieving final victory because it has the support and aspirations of the majority of the Angolan people, Chitunda added.

British Security Firm Reportedly Aids UNITA

MB121002 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] A British security enterprise, (KMS), based in London, has been rendering assistance to the Angolan terrorist group, the so-called UNITA. This was recently revealed by the London newspaper *Daily News* according to which (KMS's) connection with Angolan puppets [word indistinct] this enterprise's involvement with the U.S. secret network headed by Colonel North, a former official of the U.S. National Security Council (?who) also gave covert support to the Savimbi group with the aim of overthrowing the legitimate Government of the People's Republic of Angola. (KMS's) activities came to light following the Tower report on the Irangate scandal. Documents found in a White House safe mention (KMS) as part of a secret network of enterprises which distribute weapons and money worldwide. The (KMS), which is led by two veterans of British [words indistinct] forces, is not considered to be a normal security enterprise. It administers mercenaries and has been involved in [word indistinct] contracts of great risk and political connotation. (KMS) activity covers a series of security services ranging from the supply and training of body guards to the training and supply of special units as intervention forces to be used in different points of Africa, Asia, and the Middle East.

ANGOP Cited on New Namibian 'Puppet' Group

MB121533 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 12 Mar 87

[ANGOP commentary: "Pretoria's New Ploy"]

[Text] In the last few days, the Pretoria regime created a new tribal organization by the name of (Lawi Convention) [preceding two words in English] in illegally occupied Namibia. Its objective is to stall SWAPO's struggle for independence. SWAPO is the legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

(Lawi Convention) is described by the South African Government as a movement which allegedly is not linked to politics or government. Instead, it is a cultural organization which is prepared to cooperate with the authorities and the army.

At a time when the struggle against the hideous apartheid system and Namibia's illegal occupation has intensified, and the international community insists that Pretoria implement UN Security Council Resolution 435/78 for Namibia's independence, the appearance of (Lawi Convention) represents yet another South African ploy to break the impetus of the Namibian people's struggle and slow down the Namibian decolonization process. In truth, (Lawi Convention) is a puppet organization of the colonial administration which is paid for by South Africa's (Eerste Nasionale [word indistinct] Corporaise) (First National [word indistinct] Corporation). The creation of this group seeks to perpetuate the South African Government's interests, which are opposed to those of the majority of the Namibian people, who have in SWAPO their reliable vanguard in the struggle against the racist occupationists and their faithful servants.

South Africa's attempts to find countermeasures to SWAPO's struggle only strengthens the credibility of this nationalist organization in Africa and the world. It is evident that Pretoria [words indistinct] SWAPO inside Namibia, and it is unable to find solutions other than to try to weaken the Namibian people's resistance and delay their independence indefinitely. However, this ploy will not succeed. SWAPO is internationally recognized, whereas the Windhoek puppet government and the existing tribal organizations are only recognized and supported by Pretoria's allies.

LESOTHO

King Moshoeshoe II Calls for Exiles To Return

MB121222 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] His Majesty King Moshoeshoe II says this year's Moshoeshoe Day is a challenge to Basotho of all walks of like to think more deeply about the future of their country, especially to prepare for peace and social stability. Addressing thousands of people celebrating Moshoeshoe Day in Maseru this morning, his majesty said the situation in the new Lesotho should be such that no one group considers itself to have special rights over others. He said the Basotho were today commemorating Moshoeshoe Day because of his noble deeds, and appealed to the Basotho to follow in the footsteps of this great nation founder.

The king went on to say another message of this year's event was that all those that were wronged in the past should pardon and forget. He said that the new Lesotho would continue to give succor to all foreigners who wish to live in peace, and he called on Basotho in exile to come back in peace and help develop the new Lesotho.

Talking about writers of letters to the editor, he said it would be prudent for the writers of such letters to look back to events before the military took power. Further, if such people express their opinions through proper channels, such as the village development councils, the government would give them a hearing as the voice of the many.

MOZAMBIQUE

Chissano Dismisses Housing Minister, Governor

MB121741 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] President Joaquim Chissano today dismissed Julio Zamith Carrilho, minister of public works and housing, Cabo Delgado Provincial Governor Joao Baptista Cosme, and Alberto Massavanhane, chairman of the Maputo city executive council.

Using his powers under the Constitution, President Joaquim Chissano appointed Joao Mario Salomao as minister of public works and housing and Joao Baptista Cosme as chairman of the Maputo city executive council.

GDR Politburo Member Kleiber Meets With Chissano

LD122303 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1635 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] Maputo, 12 Mar (ADN) — Gunther Kleiber, GDR deputy premier and Socialist Unity Party [SED] Politburo member, met in Maputo today with Joaquim Alberto Chissano, president of Frelimo and Mozambique. During the discussion, Kleiber expressed the GDR's sympathy for Mozambique's struggle against the effects of the policy of aggression and destabilization pursued by imperialism and the South African regime. The GDR agrees with Mozambique and the other Frontline States that the main threat to the peaceful development of the independent states stemmed from the Pretoria regime's policy.

President Chissano referred to the efforts of the people of Mozambique in the struggle against the armed bands maintained by Pretoria, which is a decisive precondition for fulfilling the country's political and economic objectives. He thanked the SED, the government and the people of the GDR for their constant active support and solidarity, and he paid tribute to the high level of the relations between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries.

The further expansion of cooperation between the SED and Frelimo and of the relations between the GDR and Mozambique occupied a considerable part of the talk. The two sides agreed that there are various possibilities for this.

EEC's Natali Discusses Promised Aid, Departs

MB121209 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] The deputy commissioner for development of the European Community, the EEC Lorenzo Natali, left Maputo this morning for Malawi. Mr Natali was seen off at the Maputo airport by Mozambique's Minister of Cooperation Jacinto Veloso, Trade Minister Aranda da Silva, and other senior government officials. At a press conference Mr Natali said that during his week-long stay in the country, he had an opportunity to see for himself the economic recovery program. He said now the community's duty was to integrate its initiative in the completion of the program.

Yesterday, Mr Natali met President Joaquim Chissano and discussed the situation in southern Africa. Mr Natali reaffirmed to the president the EEC's support for Mozambique's new economic recovery program. He also promised to speed up the procedures for the use of the money pledged by the community to Mozambique, under the terms of the Lome III Convention. This money amounts to $155 million. Mr Natali said in 2 month's time an important program to support Mozambican agriculture and light industry will begin. The program is estimated to absorb about $40 million. He also announced that the community has decided to provide Mozambique with 63,000 tons of grain as immediate food aid.

Chissano Will Attend Kim Il-song's Birthday

MB130605 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 13 Mar 87

[Text] President Joaquim Chissano has accepted an invitation to attend celebrations marking the 75th birthday of DPRK President Kim Il-song. The invitation was extended yesterday by Kim Yong-chae, DPRK minister of communications and special envoy of Kim Il-song. The Mozambican head of state will be represented by a high-ranking party and state delegation. The Korean envoy also brought an invitation to Mozambique for ministerial conference of the Nonaligned Movement decided at the movement's last summit in Harare. [sentence as heard]

AIM Speculates on Malawi's Observance of Accord

MB121854 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] The war is directly or indirectly affecting our life in all sectors of society. It is being waged against us from outside, with the help of some external powers. There is some speculation on whether Malawi will fulfill what was agreed by the joint security commission on the use of Malawian territory by the bandits supplied and armed by South Africa. An AIM dispatch by Gil Lauriciano assesses the issue. It is read by Ezequiel Lavota.

[Lavota] The resupply of the armed bandits by water was an alternative for South Africa if the Malawian Government decided not to let the bandits use its territory. The latest attempts by the bandits to control coastal districts confirm this view. The retaking of some coastal cities in recent weeks in Zambezia Province [words indistinct] last December led to a supply of weapons to the bandits which was intercepted by the FPLM, which (?seized) a large quantity of ammunition. Some of the bandits captured by our army have confirmed shortages of ammunition. The bandits then adopted the tactic of traveling in small groups using fake weapons, such as motorbike exhaust pipes made to look like bazookas and wooden imitations of other weapons. This shortage was logical, considering the extent of the invasion launched by South Africa (?and) the armed bandits in Zambezia and Tete Provinces. Events in the last few days show that there had been a resupply of the bandits simultaneously with the latest round of talks of the Mozambique-Malawi joint security commission. At the begining of January, the bandits began moving in large groups. Pebane, Namarroi, and Lugela were attacked by groups comprising hundreds of men. Evidence of the use of Malawian territory to launch attacks against Mozambique continues to be detected, but we do not know if this evidence shows if this has taken place since December. For example, in the attack last month against Gurue, the leaders of the armed bandits carried combat rations of Malawian origin according to an eyewitness. Confronted with this data, Gil Lauriciano from AIM concludes, if Malawi fulfills its pledges, it is expected that the armed bandits would not be able to continue the struggle for much longer.

Renamo Kills Civilian Electricity Workers

MB121151 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] The South African-backed MNR terrorists have murdered a Portuguese citizen in the northern province of Niassa. A source in the Foreign Ministery says that the Portuguese, Manuel Carvalho Martins, and a Mozambican colleague Serafeiro Cipriano Neves, both employees of the state electricity company, were killed in a bandit ambush some 30 km from the town of Cuamba. The source also says that Mr Martins' body should arrive in Maputo tommorow and will later be flown to Portugal. Mr Martins was 50 years old and had been working in Mozambique on a 5-year contract since 1982. His work for the electricity company was greatly respected.

Telecommunications Minister Guebuza Visits PRC

For PRC media coverage of the visit of Lieutenant General Armando Guebuza, minister of transport and telecommunications, to the PRC, see the Middle East & Africa Section of the 12 March China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Correction to Interview With Minister Veloso

The following correction to the item headlined "Veloso Views Ties With South Africa, Malawi," published in the 9 March Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT on page U 4 is supplied from Paris *Le Monde* of 10 March:

right column, paragraph three, line six reads: ...a contingent of approximately 9,000 Zimbabwean soldiers... (substituting "Zimbabwean" for "Cuban")

SOUTH AFRICA

Police To Oppose Court Order on STAR Ad

MB121818 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1816 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] Johannesburg, March 12, SAPA — The commissioner of police, General Johan Coetzee, announced today that the police would oppose a Supreme Court order which ruled they could not seize copies of a detainees Parents Support Committee advertisement. However, General Coetzee, said police legal advisors believed the amended advertisement published by *The Star* on Tuesday had not contravened the emergency regulations. He "deplored" *The Star*'s action in only informing the police of the court action at short notice. The editor of the *Star*, Mr Harvey Tyson, said that the only deplorable action was that of the police and that the newspaper had done everything possible to prevent it happening.

In response to the police statement Mr Tyson said:

"The police were polite but dilatory in their actions. They could needlessly have caused damage amounting to tens of thousands of rands in direct costs, plus much more.

"The deplorable thing about this distressing occurrance is that police should be able to seize newspapers before any judicial test of their legality.

"We did everything required of us — and more — to help the police make up their mind. The presses had to roll (at about 50,000 copies an hour) on first deadline if we were not to suffer serious losses.

"As publishing went ahead *The Star* tried every avenue possible to get a response from the police. When none was forthcoming, we warned the most senior officer we could contact, well before noon, that if we could not get a reply we would have no option but to seek an urgent court order to prevent the police seizing what we were quite sure was a legally published newspaper.

"The judge actually adjourned the court shortly after 1pm, so that our lawyers could again seek a decision from the police. We were told none was available. Then the court action continued.

"It is deplorable that we should be placed under the threat we were."

Marais, Treurnicht Discuss Failure of Unity

MB122014 Johannesburg Television Service in English
1830 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Interviews with HNP leader Jaap Marais and CP leader Andries Treurnicht by Riaan Nel on the "Network" program introduced by Gillian van Houten; video recorded passages in quotation marks — live]

[Text] [Van Houten] Negotiations between the Conservative Party and the HNP on a possible election agreement have finally collapsed as the HNP rejected the latest CP proposal. In today's developments, the CP leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht, challenged his HNP counterpart, Mr Jaap Marais, to oppose him in Waterberg constituency where Mr Marais had been an unsuccessful candidate on a number of occasions. Earlier today Riaan Nel, of our political staff, spoke to the two leaders in Pretoria.

[Nel] "Mr Marais, where do you stand at the moment with the CP?

[Marais] "Well, I think all relations have come to an end last night when the Conservative Party proposed certain settlements as far as the provision of seats was concerned which were totally unacceptable and in complete opposition to what they had agreed to when the AWB made its original proposals. We accepted those proposals of the AWB and we thought that the Conservative Party had also accepted them, but it now turned out that they had either switched around or had never agreed to these proposals."

[Treurnicht] "The Conservative Party is in favor of one party on the right. We made our proposal to the HNP to become one party before the end of the year. We even extended an invitation to become one. We offered them 10 seats yesterday, 10 seats which we consider as favorable, but they rejected it; and that means that our offer has been turned down. And we accept that from now on we carry on and we fight the election. That is where we stand at this moment."

[Nel] "Do you regard the latest CP proposals as fair?

[Marais] "It was very unfair. According to the original (?proposal of AWB), we had the right to select 10 seats in exchange for the 17 that they would get and then we would on a local or a regional basis have decided which party would [word indistinct] the candidates and now it turned out that the Conservative Party wished us to withdraw our candidates in almost every constituency where they had candidates, so that it meant confining us to almost only 10 seats."

[Nel] "Is your viewpoint on the HNP accusation that the latest CP proposals were unfair.

[Treurnicht] "No. On the contrary, we think they are very fair because, countrywide, we think the support for the HNP is not more than 1 or 2 percent and our offer entails 10 seats, of which at least 8, we think, could be won by the HNP if they work hard.

[Nel] "In the light of developments, do you think it is still possible to reach an agreement?

[Treurnicht] "At this stage, Mr Marais seems to (?have) finally rejected our offer and that means he is in the field as an opposition party."

[Marais] "As far as we were concerned, we were still prepared to carry on but Dr Treurnicht told Mr (Pavantz) last night that their decision was final and that they would not start renegotiating.

[Nel] "Does this mean that the HNP will now go it alone?

[Marais] "Oh yes, certainly. We are going to fight in every constituency in which we have already nominated candidates."

[Treurnicht] "We intend going it alone because we received large support, even from the National Party members, who say we are willing to vote for the CP but we are not willing to vote for the HNP members, who indicated they want to vote for the party that stands for unity and that is the Conservative Party on the right.

[Nel] "So do you expect much support from HNP ranks in the election?

[Treurnicht] "Indeed, indeed, we have the indications in many constituencies that members of the HNP indicate that they are willing to support a party who has the possibility of gaining the victory."

[Nel] "Do you expect much support from CP ranks in the elections?

[Marais] "There has been disaffection in (?among) the ranks of the Conservative Party ever since we started negotiations and it turned out that we were prepared to make concessions and the Conservative Party not, and I am expecting more disaffections from the Conservative Party.

[Nel] "And your own plans, Mr Marais? Do you plan to oppose Dr Treurnicht in Waterberg?

[Marais] "Well, we'll keep that for another time. There is very little possibility of my considering more than one seat but I have to decide within the next day or two."

Buthelezi Condemns Actions Against Inkatha Members
MB121148 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1130 GMT 12 Mar 87

[SAPA PR Wire Service; issued by Chief Minister's office]

[Text] A reign of terror is gripping Inkatha members in Durban townships. Youths move from home to home threatening occupants with death and the destruction of their property if they show allegiance to Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Inkatha and the KwaZulu government.

Last Sunday Inkatha members were attacked leaving a church in the Clermont township and their cars damaged. On the same day the home of an Inkatha member in KwaDabeka was petrol bombed.

Others have been receiving threatening telephone calls. Children have reported that youths have been visiting schools warning pupils that they and their parents will be assassinated if they support Inkatha.

In Mpumalanga, Inkatha members report that Mr Timothy Ngubane, the crippled son of a branch chairman has been murdered and other members were brutally assaulted and "stuffed" into a storm drain. They were rescued by friends and have just been released from hospital.

A survivor of the February 18 hand grenade attack in Cleremont, Mr Samuel Jamile, a member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, said today that in the week following the grenade attack, his shop was petrol bombed. Mr Jamile is a well-known herbalist and president of the National Association of Inyangas [traditional healers].

In a statement handed to the chief minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, Chief M.G. Buthelezi, Mr Jamile (an Inkatha organiser in the Durban area) said he was being inundated with telephone calls and visits from "terrified" Inkatha members. "People are coming to me from Clermont and KwaDabeka reporting that youths are moving from house to house and to schools intimidating them" he said. "Parents and children have told me that they have been warned that their homes are going to be searched for pictures of Chief Buthelezi, Inkatha literature and uniforms. If they are found in possession of these items they have been told they will be killed or their houses attacked. Some children have cried with fear when telling me how youths are visiting schools and openly threatening them that if they and their parents are members of Inkatha they will be murdered."

Mr Jamile said many Inkatha members were now coming to him and apologising for not being able to attend Inkatha branch meetings and other Inkatha functions. "They are really frightened" he said. "There is no way in which we can say who these youths represent because from what I know they have not openly identified themselves with any particular organisation. Some Inkatha members who are being intimidated have blamed a certain affiliate but I have not been given positive proof and therefore cannot say who is responsible. Very clearly, whoever they are, they are out to smash Inkatha."

Mr Jamile has revealed the names of some of the residents attacked and intimidated but has asked that they remain anonymous for fear of reprisals. "It's a ghastly situation and I fear it is going to get worse. You have no idea how petrified everbody is," he added.

In a statement issued in Ulundi today, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha said he was appalled at what was going on. The death toll of Inkatha members was rising and, since the beginning of the year, he had received numerous reports of assassination attempts and of property being destroyed.

Chief Buthelezi called for Inkatha members to "stand firm" and asked that they do what they could to remain true to Inkatha's principles of non-violence and negotiation. "In unity there is strength and if Inkatha members allow themselves to be intimidated from standing up for what they believe in, they will then be picked off one by one. I know this is already happening and I appeal to members to stick together and help each other until we can devise a way to try to protect them," he said. "Inkatha has a vast membership of men, women and youth who will rally to the cause and we will come to their defence, believe me. If these political thugs think they can get away with it, then they are in for a surprise."

Chief Buthelezi asked residents to contact Inkatha officials in their areas with any information regarding this issue.

Worrall Offers Reasoning For Leaving NP

MB121407 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1404 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] Johannesburg, March 12, SAPA — The state president's Rubicon speech in August last year was the biggest public relations disaster in South Africa's history, Dr Denis Worrall said today.

Addressing the Johannesburg Press Club, he said the speech on August 15th had offered an "unequalled and unprecedented opportunity" for South Africa to convey its message to the world. Expectations had been built up to such an extent that in Britain two television channels had been opened to broadcast Mr P.W. Botha's speech live. He said he had been in a studio in London waiting to interpret the speech and as he heard it he realised that it was going to cause problems for South Africa. "We fluffed it."

Dr Worrall was giving reasons as to why he had decided to resign his post as ambassador to the Court of St James and to return to South Africa to fight the election as an independent. "It was not an easy decision and it was not a sudden one."

When he had been ambassador in Australia there had been a positive spirit of reform in South Africa. A new constitution had been devised, which although not perfect, represented a new spirit of reform.

But in 1985 something had gone wrong. It was one of the country's most troubled years and images of unrest were shown on television screens all over the world.

The debacle of the state president's Rubicon speech and the raids on Botswana and Zambia at the time of the Eminent Persons Group visit to South Africa had further contributed to Dr Worrall's despondency.

He said he and other diplomats who were "treading water" at the time had seized on the success of the Natal Indaba to demonstrate that South Africa was making progress in negotiation with blacks. He had arranged meetings for cabinet ministers in London at which they referred to the Indaba as a sign of the progress of the reform process. The ministers, when asked about the policy of separate residential areas, had told the meetings that the Group Areas Act was being reviewed by the President's Council and a decision could be expected soon.

However, the Indaba was later "summarily rejected" by the minister of home affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, which made a "tremendous impact" in Britain, and the Group Areas Act has been removed from the election agenda.

Dr Worrall said that in spite of what many people thought, South Africa has many friends in the world who took a great interest in the welfare of the country. "My assessment of the situation in South Africa was that there was a yearning for new ideas and new thoughts and it needed someone to break the political logjam."

The political system needed a shock and the appearance of the independent candidates would provide the reform movement with the inspiration it lacked. He denied claims by government ministers that the independents would impede reform and would be divisive and said their participation would unite the country. The independents wanted the negotiation process and to get going and to demonstrate that peaceful change was still possible.

In reply to a question about negotiation with the ANC, he said the organisation would eventually have to be involved "when the process has been established." All people who were committed to finding solutions by political means would take part in negotiation.

The government was totally underestimating the readiness of South Africans to accept change. "The movement to the right is not an ideology but is based on fear and apprehension about the future." It was an understandable fear because the initiative was no longer with the government but was now in the streets. The semblance of law and order was being maintained by the presence of young national servicemen in the townships.

Before negotiation could take place, the government had to demonstrate its goodwill and bone fides by ridding the country of apartheid. The building blocks for a new constitution should not be ones of race. Protection of language, culture and religion should be built into the system.

He said all regional initiative, such as the Indaba, should be encouraged. There was no reason why central government should not accept a proposal worked out by people of a region. The Natal Indaba was one of the clearest solutions to the problem of one person one vote in a unitary system.

Heunis Rejects Divisiveness of Independents

MB130703 Johannesburg Television Service in English
1800 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] Speaking at a public meeting in Prieska last night, Minister Heunis rejected the election manifesto of the three independents as political fraud. He motivated [as heard] his view in an interview with political editor Andre le Roux:

[Begin Heunis recording] As you know, everybody expected a major new vision in the area. There is nothing reflected of this vision in this document. In fact, this document represents a very naive approach to the very complex issues in South Africa. And on the other hand it restates conditions and statements which the government has made before. The government is aware that there is a new spirit of reform. The government is not only aware of it, the government over many years cultivated that spirit because it believes that changes, constitutional or otherwise, must be the result of the changes of other (?groups) of people. [words indistinct]

The government never indicated that new proposals should be introduced unilaterally. In fact, all the changes at all levels of government have been the result of negotiations with the leaders

of other communities. The government has already stated, and I would like to reiterate that, that the democratic ideal can only be attained by negotiations and those negotiations must be also conducted by government and also by political parties because they take the final responsibility for constitutional change. I welcome reformers on the scene, but I do not welcome people that divide people of reform. Independent candidates by their actions and objectives are in fact divisive, weaken the position of reform in South Africa, strengthen radical reaction, and therefore I find it very sad that this should happen. If they were really serious about reform and assisting reform, they would have made themselves available as candidates with the radicals to either the left or the right instead. [end recording]

Discusses Municipal Expansion

MB121022 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1006 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] Cape Town, Mar 12, SAPA — The time-table for the launch of the first eight regional services councils [RSCs] was progressing on schedule, the minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said today.

Opening the annual meeting of the United Municipal Executive, which represents while municipal officials, he said that since December last year his department, the Department of Finance and the provincial administrations had been working to a time-table to have the first eight RSCS operational by July 1 this year.

"According to my information, we are progressing according to schedule despite numerous administrative steps that have to be taken before that date," he said.

One of the primary aims of the governments constitutional reform programme was that the expansion of the democratic base should be "purposefully pursued."

The position of black communities in particular would continue to receive the special attention of the government.

Mr Heunis said it was interesting to note that at local government level there were 3,651 white, 1,321 coloured, 370 Indian and 1,763 black people, democratically elected, who were representing their communities in about 1,130 urban local government bodies inside the republic.

"These figures represent to some extent how the basis of democratic government on the local level has been expanded since colonialism and imperialism disappeared from South Africa. It also indicates the degree to which elected members from all communities are already participating in democratic structures at local government level."

It was evident that a large variety of political parties in the various groups would participate in the general municipal elections next year, he said. The new constitutional dispensation at local level was a significant step forward "in the process of ensuring participation in decision-making for all communities in matters affecting their lives."

With the introduction of the first eight RSC's on July 1, political powersharing in matters of common interest would become a reality.

"I am grateful for the fact that this could have been achieved at the local level after we consulted and negotiated with all interested groups and parties. It is also significant that we reached agreement on mechanisms to protect minority groups and the prevention of domination by any group of the others," said Mr Heunis.

Turning to the 1988 municipal elections, he said this would be "an important red letter day in the South African political almanac."

For the first time municipal voters of the different groups within each province would have their election on the same day.

Since it was clear that municipal elections would in future take place on a party-political basis, the question arose whether it was not desirable to hold all the municipal elections in all the provinces on one day. He was waiting for feed-back from the co-ordinating council for local government affairs on this matter.

Mr Heunis also appealed to local authorities to help with the process of deregulation, saying they had an active part to play in the development of free enterprise.

They had to ensure that all communities had access to both the decision-making process and the free enterprise system.

Police Detain Transvaal Regional AZAPO Leader

MB121802 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 12 Mar 87 p 9

[Text] The newly elected Northern Transvaal Regional chairman of the Azanian Peoples Organisation (AZAPO), Mr Molebatsi Masedi, was detained at Ga-modjadji on Monday morning.

AZAPO's publicity secretary Mr Muntu Myeza said Mr Masedi, a school teacher, was detained at the Khwekhew High School near Duiwelskloof.

He was elected chairman of the Northern Transvaal region at AZAPO's regional congress held in Pietersburg 11 days ago.

He was regional secretary of the Azanian Students Movement (AZASM) for the past two years.

It could not be established, under what act or section, or where, he was being held.

Mr Myeza said "hundreds of members and officials" of the organisation were presently being detained under various laws and said Azapo was "infuriated" by the actions against its officials and members.

ANC Official Cited on Liberation Struggle

AB071618 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] The secretary general of the African National Congress [ANC], Alfred Nzo, has said white structures of power are breaking and centers for people's power are emerging in the majority of black townships. Speaking in an interview in Accra, Mr Nzo said: Our people are erecting their own structures to govern themselves and resolve questions affecting them. He said these centers are in their rudimentary form, but they reflect the dogged determination of our people to take their destiny into their own hands.

The ANC has declared 1987 a year of advancement of people's power to reflect the stage of the struggle and emergence of a nerve center of people's power. This, Mr Nzo said, is part of the ANC's program of making South Africa ungovernable and apartheid unworkable. He said such centers will be for mobilizing the people and raising the level of their political struggle. Mr Nzo said the struggle of the ANC rests on four pillars. The first of these is the building of a mass political organization to mobilize the people further and the strengthening of the underground wing of the ANC. The other pillars are armed struggle through a people's war, not only by a few trained guerrillas, but also by a people deployed in mass popular combat groups confronting the enemy at every level and place. The last pillar is the mobilization of the international community to support the blacks and isolate the apartheid regime internationally through mandatory sanctions.

Information Bureau Issues 12 March Unrest Report

MB131000 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0950 GMT 13 Mar 87

[Text] Pretoria, March 13 SAPA — The bureau for information's unrest situation report for the period 0001 to 24000 yesterday (March 12) follows:

"Thousands of black people gathered at the Rand show grounds yesterday when it became known that there were jobs available. Once all the vacancies had been filled, this message was conveyed to those who could not be accommoddated. The crowd became disorderly and refused to disperse. The security forces were called in to help and a few tearsmoke cannisters were fired which led to the dispersal of the crowd. No injuries or arrests were reported.

"Three black men fired shots at a train on a section of the railway line between Piet Retief and Vryheid. Only the conductor's coach was hit and no injuries or arrests were reported. The police are investigating the incident.

"A bus rammed into a private home in Botshabelo (Bloemfontein) yesterday when the driver jumped out of it after a group of black radicals had stoned it. Damage to both the house and the bus were reported as minimal. No injuries or arrests were reported.

"Other unrest-related incidents reported during the above mentioned period comprised isolated stone throwing at buses and private vehicles, resulting in minimal damage. No injuries or arrests as a result of these incidents were reported."

Ends report.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

MB130625 [Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN on Tutu

Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 12 March notes in its page 6 editorial that Archbishop Desmond Tutu "still promotes sanctions, he still continues his calumnies against South Africa, he continues to equate the South African government with the Nazis, and he continues to threaten that those who do not side with the Black cause now will be remembered when liberation comes." The paper further comments on Tutu's criticism of Jews saying: "They should not despair. Archbishop Tutu has a habit, as we have already pointed out, of warning people that they will not be forgiven afterwards if they do not support the Black radical cause now. And he has threatened both the United States and British Governments in similar fashion." "It is time the archbishop became a man of the cloth."

THE STAR on Black Advancement

"The challenge of effective black advancement has been identified as a priority in many large South African and multinational corporations," says a page 18 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 12 March. "Yet research has shown that most local companies do not have explicit black advancement policy even while recognizing such policies are needed." *The Star* believes many are "too afraid of shortsighted backlash to embark on equal opportunity programmes — despite the fact that white workers will be the first to suffer if blacks are not brought into the system." "Moral and political considerations aside, sheer economic necessity dictates that the race is on for black advancement. Without equal opportunity for all, there will be no opportunities at all."

Optimism About RSA Future

Martin Spring writes in the "My View" column on the same page that he has "never known such confusion and uncertainty about the future among South Africans." "Although many intelligent and earnest people are spending much time trying to evolve master plans to sort out this mess, it seems to be they are all doomed to flounder on realities. The first reality is that the Afrikaner will not capitulate to a coalition of lesser ethnic groups, but will agree to a degree of power-sharing. The second reality is that black leaders are still a long way from accepting that they are not going to achieve the one man, one vote system, and therefore it will be some time before credible blacks come forward to participate in power-sharing. The third reality is that no stability will be possible without the participation of what is numerically the largest and politically the second most important tribe, the Zulu." But Spring believes that there are also other realities to consider such as: "Sanctions have failed; disinvestment is largely illusory; the economy is recovering; human relations across racial divides remain excellent at a one-to-one level, and society is changing rapidly. Nowhere is there evidence to support prognostications of revolution, imminent Marxist dictatorship or seizure in the engine of reform."

BUSINESS DAY on Elections

Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 12 March says in a page 6 editorial that "determination on the right, excitement on the left, and apathy in the middle: that is the prospect that faces the National Party at this early stage of the campaign." "The Nationalists have found no substitute for a state based on statutorily defined racial groups. Race classification tragedies continue to occur despite reform; group areas continue to separate people according to their defined race; the constitution continues to operate on a racist foundation. The NP cannot break out of its racial straitjacket. The search for new alignments and coalitions, like the proliferation of candidates Dependent and Independent, signals a recognition that — to quote ex-nat [NP member] Sampie Terreblanche of Stellenbosch — the NP lacks vision, will, or plan."

CAPE TIMES on Population Registration Act

A page 8 editorial in Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 11 March notes that: "The significance of Dr Denis Worrall's decision to come out in favour of scrapping the Population Registration Act is not to be underestimated. For in making this critical leap Dr Worrall has finally dissociated himself from the peculiar brand of racism that has infused white politics in South Africa for so long." The paper believes that once compulsory race classification is "purged from the political agenda, a whole range of liberating possibilities essential to a post-apartheid society must necessarily follow."

CAPE TIMES on NP, Press

Anthony Johnson writes in the "Midweek Politics" column on page 8 of *Cape Times* on the NP pressure exerted on the editor of *Rapport*, Dr W. de Klerk, which led to his resignation saying: "What emerges is a totalitarian mindset that betrays a profound hostility towards and lack of appreciation for anything approaching serious journalism." "Indeed, the latest press-bashing move by the NP may well prove to be one of its costliest yet. For the party may well have inadvertantly created a market opening for yet another Afrikaans-language Sunday newspaper committed to journalism rather than propaganda. If such an 'alternative' newspaper does not materialize, many of the serious readers of politics are likely to take in one of the English-language Sundays, and so boost the circulation of opposition newspaper groups."

DIE TRANSVALER on NP Vision

A page 12 editorial in Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans on 11 March says that "in the political debate of 1987 the key word has become future vision." "Because it has been accepted that the present opposition parties are not instruments to a peaceful and prosperous dispensation, there has been a degree of expectation for the 'new vision' of Dr Denis Worrall and other independents. But no extraordinary insight is needed to realize that the independent opposition offers no hope of a new vision." "It is clear that the vision for the future at which the NP is working on systematically is the only one which offers true hope for a safe and prosperous future. No instant manifesto, no compulsory agreement between parties is to be trusted with the important task of deciding the future of a country."

DIE VADERLAND on Possible AWB Takeover of CP-HNP Alliance

A page 10 editorial in Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 11 March says: "If the groups to the right of the NP fight each other in this election they can throw this political path off course. They will also not recover from it very easily. It must be their awareness of this, plus the Great Whip's [Eugene Terreblanche, leader of the AWB] influence which is bringing the leaders of the HNP and the CP closer together. It appears, however, that it will have to be Marais [leader of the HNP] who will have to make the greatest concessions. An election agreement is by no means an end to the division in right wing circles. The true leadership struggle will emerge after the election." The paper believes that Eugene Terreblanche "will not always be prepared to regulate matters from the outside. If the right moment presents itself it may well happen that will just take over."

BEELD on CP-HNP Alliance

Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 12 March says in a page 8 editorial that "the forced marriage between the CP and the HNP is an accomplished fact. However badly the two parties distrust each other, they have no other choice. They either fight on one political front or they risk the danger of being wiped out as a political factor." The paper believes that the two parties will fare better together than they will independently, but "it is doubtful that they will deliver any dramatic presentation," since the "reform wind is blowing too strongly in the country."

ZIMBABWE

'High-powered' Group Seeks USSR Defense Equipment

MB121747 Johanneburg THE STAR in English 12 Mar 87 p 16

[By *The Star*'s Africa News Service]

[Text] Harare — A high-powered mission from Zimbabwe is in Moscow, believed to be negotiating the purchase of sophisticated defence equipment.

There has been no announcement here about the visit to the Soviet Union by the Zimbabwean group which is understood to be led by the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's office in charge of Political Affairs, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, and to include the Minister of State for Security, Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa.

A deal worth hundred million dollars may be under discussion.

Several months ago reports were published here that the Soviet Union and Zimbabwe were negotiating a package involving the supply of civil aircraft as well as arms, military aircraft and air defence systems.

Zimbabwe's Air Force has traditionally been equipped with planes from Britain, including the Hawker Hunter and Hawk ground attack fighters.

But Air International reported in December that a "small num-

ber" of MiG-21 fighters from China, the Xian-built F-7, had arrived in the country.

Speaker Lauds Polish Support Against Apartheid
MB130548 Harare Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 13 Mar 87

[Text] The speaker of the House of Assembly, Comrade Didymus Mutasa, has praised Poland for its support to Zimbabwe in the struggle to end apartheid in South Africa. He was speaking in Harare last night at a dinner hosted by the ruling party, ZANU-PF, for the visiting United Polish Workers Party delegation. Comrade Mutasa said Zimbabwe is determined to learn from Poland to enhance the ever-increasing economic agreements between the two countries.

In his speech, the leader of the Polish delegation, Comrade Stanislaw Bejger, reiterated his government's continued support for Zimbabwe and the rest of the Frontline States in their fight against racism in South Africa.